Regd. No. B. 1065 . CITY EDITION

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVI NO. 118 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1938 PF ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TRAIN CRASH IN LONDON TUBES

Doctors, Nurses And Ambulances *Rush To Scene*

Tunnel Darkened By Shower Of Sparks

2 COACHES SHATTERED: 6 KILLED AND 60 INJURED

LONDON: May 17.

IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED THAT SIX PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 60 INJURED, MANY BADLY, IN A SERIOUS ACCIDENT, ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY IN THE INNER CIRCLE.

A TRAIN CRASHED INTO THE REAR OF A STATIONARY EAST-BOUND TRAIN IN THE TUNNEL BETWEEN CHARING CROSS AND TEMPLE, DURING THE RUSH HOUR, SHORTLY BEFORE 10 A. M.

BOTH THE TRAINS WERE CROWDED.

Many doctors, nurses and ambulances speedily rushed to the scene and the injured were conveyed to the neighbouring hospitals. Two coaches were shattered in the collision and 20 minutes later, while rescue work was proceeding, the battery beneath a coach blew out, sending a shower of sparks in the darkened tunnel.

Passengers fearing that the train was on fire, smashed the windows and scrambled on to the line, a number of them receiving cuts from the broken glass. Four are still buried in the wreckage.

TRAPPED IN WRECKAGE.

One coach had to be burned open with acetylene flares to rescue some passengers and oxygen morphene had to be administered to persons trapped in the wreckage. Squads of men are feverishly engaged in clearing the line which is unlikely to reopen until to-morrow.

The names of the dead are:—B. M. Jephson Norreys of York; Major Richard Farden, late of Tank Corps; David Frank Sturdee, Earlscourt; Eric Gallantay of West-End; G. J. Wallis of Hassocks and one unidentified.

The famous counsel Mr. Norman Birkett was involved in the crash, but was not injured. He later appeared in the law courts. —Reuters Special.

The sixth death in the London underground disaster is P. A. Drummond of Earlscourt.

It is the worst disaster in the history of the London underground railways.—Reuter.

WILL EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT RECONSIDER?

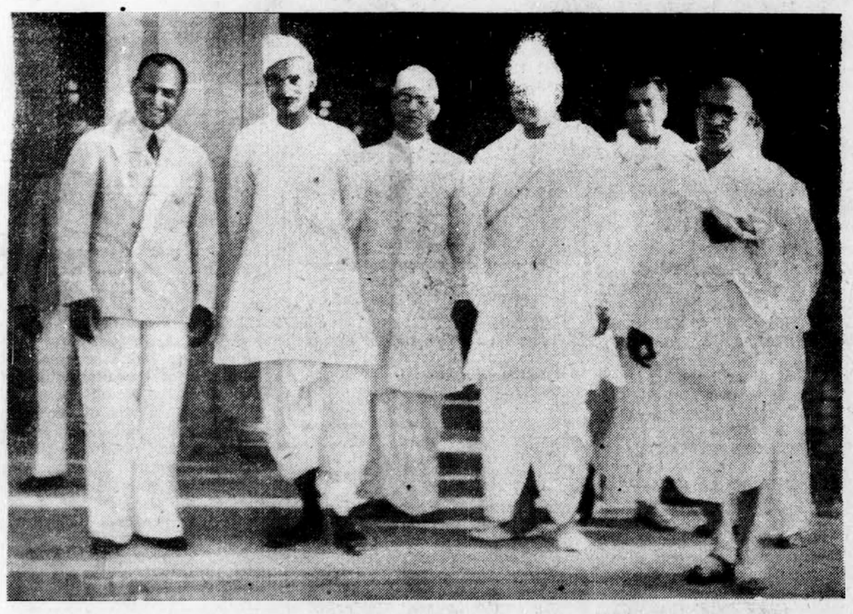
Lancashire's Protest Against Recent Textile Tariff Increases

LONDON: May 17.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, Manchester, have unanimously passed a resolution that Lancashire spinners who consume the largest amount of Egyptian cotton, register their strongest protest against the recent Egyptian textile tariff increases.

Unless even-handed justice is meted out to Lancashire in this matter, it will inevitably result in lower taking of Egyptian cotton by Lancashire mills and diminishing the flow of textile to Egypt.

Fraught with serious repercussions to the trading relationships of both Egypt and Lancashire, it will be highly detrimental to all cotton-growers and textile producers. Therefore, the Federation strongly urges the Egyptian Government for reconsideration.—Reuter.



A tea-party in honour of Syt Subhas Chandra Bose was given on Monday evening at the Willingdon Sports Club, by Mr. S. C Mazumdar, local Manager of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society. Photo shows the host (extreme left), with Syt. Bose (4th from left), Babu Rajendra Prasad, Syt. B. Sambamurti and other guests present on the occasion.

Lightning Strike In Cawnpore Mills

35,000 Men Down Tools

LABOUR MINISTER CANCELS TRIP

CAWNPORE, May 17.

With the closing of the Laxmiratan Cotton Mills this afternoon all textile workers of Cawnpore, totaling about 35,000 have downed tools.

This is one of the few instances when a general strike has been brought about here so rapidly.

The general feeling is that if the strike is prolonged, workers will be put to considerable hardship owing to their limited resources; while millowners on the other hand, although suffering losses, are in a position to hold out indefinitely. Government's intervention for a settlement of the dispute is desired by the public and a spirit of accommodation exhibited both by millowners and workers would go a long way to end the present impasse.

Sultry weather and prevalence of prohibitory orders in the city kept strikers indoors for most part of the day, except for batches here and there listlessly laying under sunshade trees. Mill localities have been deserted and police pickets have been stationed near each mill. Workers are meeting this evening to decide upon further course of action.

Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Industries and Labour, who was to have arrived here to open the Labour Welfare cinema shows has cancelled his visit owing to the strike.—A. P.

SUBHAS BABU'S TO-DAY'S LECTURE

"Future Of India In World Politics"

(See Page 5)

AUSTRALIA-M. C. C. MATCH ABANDONED

LONDON, May 17.

There was no play to-day at Lords in the match between the M.C.C and Australians and the match was abandoned.—Reuter.

TEST BLACK-OUT IN U. S. A.

FARMING DALE.

(NEW YORK STATE), May 17.

The first air defence test blackout in the United States history was carried out in this village.—Reuter's Special.

If Germany Were Victim..!

Churchill On Czechoslovakia And "Essence Of Collective Security"

RUGBY: May 17.

Addressing a meeting at Bristol last night, Mr. Winston Churchill said he was very glad to find that the prospects of a good friendly settlement between the Government of Czechoslovakia and German population in that country were far better than he expected. He trusted that both parties in Czechoslovakia would not waste a single day in coming to a definite settlement by making generous and wise concessions to each other. If a good settlement could be reached inside Czechoslovakia, it would not remove dangers which threatened Europe, but it would at least make certain that in another area from which a spark might have set fire to Europe had been damped down.

Mr. Churchill repudiated the charge that the policy that British Government had put forward was hostile to Germany. If Germany were victim of unprovoked aggression from East, he said, she would, according to the Covenants of the League of Nations, be entitled to receive fullest aid from all its members. That was the whole essence of collective security.—B.O.W.

LORDS PASS EIRE BILL

LONDON, May 17.

The Eire Agreement Bill was passed in its remaining stages in the Lords and received Royal Assent this evening.—Reuter.

Experts Committee To Help Congress Ministries

Mahatma's Draft Resolution On Mysore To Come Up For Discussion To-day

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED TO APPOINT AN INTER-PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS, CONSISTING OF FIVE OR SEVEN MEMBERS, WITH A VIEW TO HELP AND ADVISE THE SEVEN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN VARIOUS LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MATTERS.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE ANNOUNCED WITHIN A DAY OR TWO.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is drafting the resolution on Mysore. both about Vidhuraswatham Shooting and Patel-Mirza Settlement, and it will come up for discussion and decision by the Working Committee to-day (Wednesday).

It appears that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel acquainted the members of the Committee of the details of the negotiations between him and Sir Mirza Ismail and the terms of settlement. He also gave them his impressions of the firing incident, which he had gathered during his visit to Vidhuraswatham.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

The Working Committee, it is gathered, discussed the question of infringement of rules by some of the members of the Staff of the Congress Secretariat. Though no resolution was passed on the subject, it was agreed that disciplinary action should be taken against two members of the staff at Allahabad, who had joined the Congress Socialist Executive and also had issued several statements to the Press without the previous approval of the General Secretary.

The singing of "Vande Mataram" in certain schools in Bihar came up for discussion, and it was pointed out to members that some of the Muslim boys beat Hindu boys for singing the song. The Committee directed that there should be no compulsion for singing the song. At the same time there should be no prohibition and those who did not wish to join in singing the song, need not do so.

ON S. C. MITRA.

The Committee devoted considerable time in discussing the case of Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, President of the Bengal Council, who was elected on a Congress ticket. After going through the correspondence, the Committee felt that disciplinary action should be taken against him. They passed the following resolution:—

"Shri Satyendra Chandra Mitra was elected to the Bengal Council on the Congress ticket and after signing the Congress pledge, according to which he was bound to carry out the Congress directions. He was called upon, in common with other Congress legislators, to pay the excess of his salary to a special earmarked fund for use in the Province and in spite of repeated requests and reminders, he has not paid this or any sum and has finally refused to do so, thereby violating his pledge. The Working Committee, therefore, decide that he should cease to be a primary member of the Congress and should be ineligible for such membership till the Committee decide otherwise. Further he should be ineligible to stand as a Congress candidate for any local body or legislature."

The Working Committee also considered the question of appointing Mr. H. V. Kamath, Ex-I.C.S. to be in charge of a Department, which would keep the seven Congress Ministries informed of the efforts made by individual Provincial Governments in implementing the Congress Election Manifesto. No definite decision was arrived at by the Committee.

BUGTI AFFAIRS

The Committee heard Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram about the affairs in Bugti State and passed the following resolution:—

"The attention of the Working Committee has been drawn to the oppressive and tyrannical administration under which the Bugti area lying between Sind and Baluchistan have long since been suffering at the hands of the pre-

(Continued on page 7, column 3.)

STOP PRESS

MORE SQUADRONS FOR FAR EAST

LONDON, May 17.

Arrangements are being made to dispatch Air Force Squadrons to Ceylon, Penang and other centres in the Far East.

This step in accordance with the authorisation of 1936, will provide an additional twelve squadrons to overseas stations.

Squadrons already sent to Singapore, Egypt and Kenya and three others recently sent to Egypt will be located at Ismailia, Helwan and Heliopolis.—Reuter.

LORD LEIGH DEAD

RUGBY, May 17.

The death occurred yesterday of Lord Leigh aged 81, head of one of the most ancient families in England and Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire.—B.O.W.

PHADKE TO HUNGER-STRIKE

POONA, May 17.

Mr. K. N. Phadke, Socialist leader of Poona has announced his intention of going on hunger-strike from to-morrow as a protest against flogging of Sholapur prisoners in Bijapur jail.—A. P.

ORISSA KISANS' ULTIMATUM

CUTTACK, May 17.

A resolution, urging the Governor-General to give his assent to the Madras Estates (Orissa Amendment) Bill—which has been passed by the Orissa Assembly—and recording its strong disapproval at the Governor of Orissa in having forwarded it for the consideration of the Viceroy, was passed at the Ganjam District Zemindary Ryots' Conference, held at Seragad under the presidentship of Mrs. Malati Chaudhury, Secretary of the Oriya Kisan Sangh.

Resolutions were also passed, congratulating the Orissa ministers on their bold stand at the recent constitutional crisis, and urging the Government for the fixation of a minimum wage for agricultural workers.

In the course of her presidential address, Mrs. Chaudhury dwelt on the Kisan movement in Orissa and urged for unity and organization among the peasants.

Mrs. Chaudhury also gave out a warning that, if the Viceroy fails to give his assent to the Madras Estates (Orissa Amendment) Bill, then mass agitation would be carried on all over the province.—United Press.

PREMIER LYONS BULLIES DOCK WORKERS

Threatens Cancellation Of License, If They Refuse To Load Scrap Iron To Japan

MELBOURNE: May 17.

THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER, MR. LYONS, HAS THREATENED TO CANCEL THE WORKING LICENCES OF THE DOCKERS HERE, UNLESS THEY RESUME LOADING OF SCRAP IRON FOR JAPAN.

HE HAS GIVEN THEM TIME UNTIL MAY 25 TO CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

The Dockers, who fear that the scrap iron might be used for munitions against China, state that they are not prepared to sink the moral principles under the pressure of threats. They are supported in this attitude by other Trade Unions.

A WATERFRONT UPHEAVAL IS THREATENED.—Reuter's Special.

EDITORS RALLY AGAINST MYSORE GOVT.

Demand Withdrawal Of Remarks Before Resumption Of Publication

BANGALORE: May 17.

Enquiries made in the official circles regarding the publication of the Kannada dailies of Bangalore, show that definite orders having been issued permitting the Vernacular papers, namely: "Tai Nadu," "Vishwa Karnataka" and "Nava Jeevan," to resume their publication, no further orders are considered necessary by the Government on that point.

If the editors of these papers do not choose to cater news to the public, it is pointed out, it is entirely a matter between them and the public.

It will be recalled in this connection that the publication of the above dailies was banned by the Mysore Government soon after the Viduraswatham firing and later the Government passed orders permitting the papers to resume their publication. In this latter order, the Government had made certain observations, which were construed by the editors concerned as casting aspersions on their dignity, and they protested against such observations.

The editors, thereupon, drew the attention of the Chief Secretary to the Mysore Government, pointing out the remarks objected to by them and added in the course of a joint letter addressed to him, that unless the Government withdrew these remarks gracefully, they would not resume the publication of their respective papers.

The papers have not yet resumed publication.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

A Suitable Punjabi Brahmin is invited to correspond for the hand of a Punjabi Saraswat Brahmin virgin girl, B.A., B.T., 22 years. Only daughter in several families. Apply Box No. 10241, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to Qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10231)

Guardian of India Insurance Company invites applications from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen as probationers in the field service on a monthly salary and commission. Apply Box No. 8457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited throughout India from capable influential and experienced persons desirous to secure considerable volume of business in each District for attractive and beautiful 1939 Calendars. Terms most unique. Commission and Effort Bonus. Please apply Ideal Calendar Manufacturing Co., of India, Post Box No. 979, Bombay. (10222)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Diligent youth, M.A., strong and dependable at figures, offers services. Box No. 10254, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

Spacious Flat in Temple View Building, on Gamdevi, Vachha Ghandhi Road. Apply Manilal Lalloobhai. Telephone No. 30352. (10253)

Dadar Purnakothi No. 164 A on Vincent Road five and three Room Flats with separate bath and W.C. from June to let. Apply Bhaya or Phone 42574. (10268)

To Let for Hindus, very moderate rent, centrally situated well lighted upper or lower flats with five decent rooms at Dharamkuti (Tukaram Buildings), Tardeo. Chikalwady. Apply No. 7 on the premises (10267)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10262, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3 per cent. LOAN 1963-65

Issue Price Rs. 98-0-0

OPEN ON THE 19TH MAY 1938, FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

Subscriptions will be received in the form of:—

CASH;

5-1/2 % LOAN, 1938-40;

5 % LOAN, 1939-44.

5-1/2 % Loan, 1938-40, will be accepted at Rs. 101-12-0 and 5 % Loan, 1939-44, at Rs. 104-0-0 for Rs. 100 (nominal).

Lists will be closed as soon as a total of approximately Rs. 15 crores is reached, and in any case not later than close of business on the 19th May 1938.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India in India. Full particulars can be obtained at any of the above mentioned offices.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for sale of valuable lands and bungalow at Lonavla known as Naranji Parmanand Sanatorium. Commanding situation, nice scenery. Kulmy mango trees, chavpas Jamboos etc. Ideal spot for school, sanatorium or hotel. Write to Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkarrau and Nandlal Solicitors, Fort Chambers, Hamam St., Bombay. (10268)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of unserviceable wooden sleepers available for disposal at various stations on the G.I.P. Railway. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 8th June 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (8552)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Dutton's 3-Day Shorthand. Only 6 Rules and 29 Characters. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free First Lesson: The Dutton College, (London), Indian Headquarters, Egerton Road, Delhi 14. (10230)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

"Pileax" for Piles, Re. 1. Rau & Sons, Dowlaishwaram, S.I. (10243)

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Special Vacation Classes in Bookkeeping and Accountancy for 1939 examinations. Enrol immediately to be well prepared. Apply for free prospectus at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Trafford House, Prescott Road, Bombay. (10251)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wanted Buyers of Excellent Indian Tea of any quality and quantity. Apply to Heavenford Estate, Koney, Travancore. (10242)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of the proposed building on Plot No. 63, Back Bay Reclamation for Rai Bahadur Raja Sir Bisesardas Daga, K.C.I.E., Kt., are invited and will be received up to 4 o'clock of 25-5-1938 by the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Further particulars regarding plans, specifications, security, deposit and conditions of contract can be obtained from the undersigned who will supply copies of form of tender on payment of Rs. 10/- per copy. The owner does not bind himself to accept any or lowest tender.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR,
B.A., L.C.E.,
Architects.
(8523)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TANSUKHLAL HIRALAL NANAVATY, CHITSUKHLAL HIRALAL NANAVATY, SATSUKHLAL HIRALAL NANAVATY, DHARMASUKHLAL HIRALAL NANAVATY, a minor by his natural guardian and mother Mrs. SUMAN HIRALAL NANAVATY, MRS. SUMAN HIRALAL NANAVATY, ARVIND DHIRAJLAL NANAVATY, NALIN DHIRAJLAL NANAVATY, ASHOKE DHIRAJLAL NANAVATY and Mrs. VIDYA DHIRAJLAL NANAVATY, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned properties. All persons, therefore, having, or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said properties or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house thereon situate, in Kandewadi in the Pattak Wadi in Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring six hundred and seventy-four seven-ninths (674 7-9) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the house standing in the name of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Baronet and occupied by the family of the late Bhasker Pandurang brother of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, partly by the house of Narayan Gowraji and partly by the property of Raghunath Nagesh on the West by a common gully or passage equally belonging to and being used by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Atmaram Vinayak Patkar and beyond that by the property of Bora Ebrahim Nurudin, on the North by the property of Atmaram Vinayak Patkar and on the South by the Kandewadi Lane and bearing the Municipal D. Ward Nos. 899 (1-2) 895(1) and Street Nos. 92 and 102 and bearing the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 531 New No. 2584, Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7823 and Cadastral Survey No. 484 of the Girgaum Division.

SECONDLY.—All that undivided share of the Vendors in all that piece of land situate in the above Oart, admeasuring 117 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, on the North by the property of Atmaram Vinayak Patkar, on the West by the property of Bora Ebrahim Nurudin and on the South by Kandewadi Lane bearing the Municipal D Ward Nos. 895(1) and 899(1-2) and Street Nos. 92 and 102 and bearing the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 531, New No. 2583 Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7822 and Cadastral Survey No. 485 of the Girgaum Division.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1938.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
(8553)

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY

No. 5649/147

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 (4) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is pleased to fix the following revised scale of fees to be charged on account of feeding expenses to the owners of cattle impounded in the Police Cattle Pounds with effect from 1st June 1938:—

Description of animal	Rate per diem
Every ram	3 annas.
Every ewe	"
Every sheep	"
Every lamb	"
Every goat or kid	"
Every other animal	9 annas.

2. The Commissioner of Police Bombay's notification No. 7957/147 dated the 29th August 1921, published at page 2173 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 8th September 1921, is hereby cancelled.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay,
27th April, 1938.
(8555)

NOTICE.

1,000 Shares Nos. 3519290/789 and 7120101/600 of the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. is registered in the name of Ambalal Naraindas Purohit, Esq., in the books of the said Company and the Certificate of title thereto Nos. in 36565/6 respectively has been LOST.

The Public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said Certificate.

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh Certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Name of Registered Holder
A. N. PUROHIT,
Address. Narandas Aidan & Co.,
184, Sheikh Memon Street.
(8353)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 Cases each 36 boxes each of 1lb. "Weetabix" biscuits, under instructions from the Office concerned. TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 15, Elphinston Circle, Opp. Town Hall, Fort, On View. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT VERSOVA

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Dwarkadas Soonderdas the Mortgagor and with the consent of the 1st Mortgagees the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., the 2nd Mortgagees Pachoo Velji and Bhagwandas Narandas, and Bai Laxmibai wife of Premji Damodar the sub-mortgagee of the said 1st Mortgagees, and K. M. Mehta the Sub-mortgagee of the said 2nd Mortgagees, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, 10th June, 1938, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at their rooms, at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the insolvent abovenamed and of the said 1st and 2nd Mortgagees and their Sub-mortgagees in the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

1STLY:—All that piece of land situate at Versova in Taluka Salsette, admeasuring about 2,200 sq. yards and bearing Entry No. 186D Survey No. 56, Pot. No. 1.

2NDLY:—All that piece of land situate at Versova, Taluka Salsette, admeasuring about 1500 sq. yards, bearing Entry No. 165, Survey No. 56, Pot. No. 1. Assessment Rs. 11-0-9.

3RDLY:—All that piece of land situate at Versova, Taluka Salsette, admeasuring about 2,500 sq. yards, bearing Entry No. D166, Survey No. 56, Pot. No. 2, assessment Rs. 11-0-9.

4THLY:—All that piece of land situate at Versova, Taluka Salsette, admeasuring about 1054 sq. yards, assessment Rs 2-11-10.

For further particulars please apply to:

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OBSOLETE STORES AT H. M. I. N. DOCKYARD

By order of the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will offer for sale by Public Auction on and from MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1938, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at H.M.I.N. Dockyard, Fort:—

Hand tools, Tins, Drums, Aluminium Pots, Tubs, Thermometers, Spectacles, Spoons, Hydrometers, Pumps, Boots, Files, Pillow covers, Caps, Sofa and Mattresses covers, Cloth, Carpets, Jars, Canvas covers, Overcoats, Brass, Copper scrap, Dry battery, Refrigerator, Iron blocks, Wire Lead, Extinguishers, Ball borings, Block, Zinc scrap, Binocular, Lamp cordage, Gunny bags, Empty Wooden cases, Brass borings, Zinc slabs, Condenser tubes, Lead, Brass scrap, Hammocks, etc.

TERMS:—Full payment in cash.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTH SHOP

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th May, 1938, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 57-73, Esplanade Road, Opp. Flora Fountain, by order of Mr. Anandrao S. Madan, Advocate for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Proprietor of Savile Row, the Mortgagor:—

All Stock-in-Trade of the shop of the mortgagor including Woollen and Cotton coating, shirting, ready made clothes, Hosiery, Hats, Sewing machines as well as furniture of the shop.

Terms: 50 per cent deposit in Cash.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT (1) JUNCTION OF CHARNI ROAD AND GIRGAUM ROAD, (2) NICKDEWARI LANE AND (3) PROCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. V. Gokhale & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Deodutt Damodar Mantri, the Mortgagor and in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in certain Indentures of Transfers of Mortgages and of Mortgage and Further Charge, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties:

On SATURDAY, the 11th June, 1938, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with tenement, structures at the junction of Charni Road and Girgaum Road, (also known as Breach Candy Road) admeasuring about 214 sq. yards, bearing New Street No. 115-117-119-121.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1938, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with buildings at Nigdewari Lane or Oart as well as Khotachiwadi in Girgaum, admeasuring about 204 Square yards, bearing New Street No. 24.

On SATURDAY, the 18th June, 1938, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land with dwelling house at Dhanji Street and now called Proctor Street, admeasuring about 477 Square yards bearing New Street No. 59.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. M. V. Gokhale & Co., Solicitor at No. 7, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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LADIES! Please
DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE
TO-DAY ZANANA SHOW
at 2 p.m.
Specially For Ladies & Children.
"DAUGHTER OF THE HIMALAYAS"
Bhavnani DIRECTION
Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
at
KRISHNA
CINEMA, Dubash Theatre.

2ND WEEK
"KUNKU"
AT
PLAZA
Daily: 5, 7-45 and 10-45

The Boy who was Kicked: from his father's Lap, to the Laps of the Gods.
"DHRUV-KUMAR"
(Marathi)
Starring Screen's New Find
Kumar Prabhakar.
Daily: 5, 8, 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA ::::::: GIRGAUM.
Friday Special show for Ladies at 1-45 p.m. with concession rates

Last three days:
PAHARI SANYAL,
UMASHASHI,
K. C. DEY,
in NEW THEATRES'
DHOOP CHHAON
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA
TALKIES: :LAMINGTON RD.

CENTRAL
Cinema Girgaum.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
'Gopal Krishna'
The PRABHAT touch to Shri Krishna.
The Boy who swayed Gokul now swaying Bombay

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW and DIFFERENT!
SEE
The much talked about Drama of Rickshawalas' lives in
RANJIT'S
RICKSHAWALA
alias
BHOLA RAJA
Directed by:
Mr. EZRA MIR
The talented man from Hollywood whose directorial genius has made the Picture
A Feast of
MIRTH! MUSIC & MELODRAMA!
Starring:
MAZHARKHAN
With
ILLADEVI, WASHI, WAHIDAN, CHARLIE, INDOOBALA, GHORY, KALYANI, DIXIT, ETC.
WEST END
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45

JAILED FOR THREE YEARS FOR CHEATING

LAHORE, May 15.

"These previous convictions show that the accused began his career as a cheat and a swindler in 1925, i.e., 12 years ago, and spread his tentacles in all parts of India, i.e. South India, Bombay, Calcutta and Jubbulpore etc. It appears to me that he, having finished his game in those parts of the country and having become notorious there, shifted to Lahore where in the course of about two months he swindled as many as eleven gentlmen. It is in the fitness of things that the accused who has been praying on the magnanimity of the generous-minded gentlemen, should be incarcerated for a period which may give a breathing space to the police and relief to the society."

With these remarks Diwan Hukam Chand, first class Magistrate convicted Mr. E. Montgomery, a European aged about 55, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years under each of the three counts, the sentences to run concurrently. The Court further directed that after the release of the accused from jail he should be kept under police surveillance for a period of two years.

The prosecution alleged that on February 10 last, Mr. E. Montgomery approached Mr. Bevan Petman, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore and told him that he (Mr. Petman) and Mr. Gordon Node had helped him some years ago in getting him employment on a tea estate in Assam, for which he was grateful. He added that he had to resign his post owing to his illness and that there was some delay in receiving his provident fund from the tea estate. Pending the receipt of the provident fund amount, accused said he was in a very straightened circumstances and that he wanted the complainant's help. Accordingly Mr. Petman gave him a cheque for Rs. 50 and subsequently he came to know that the accused had swindled him of this amount by making the representations which he found were false. He lodged a report of cheating with the police.

Similarly the accused cheated ten other gentlemen including Mr. Howell, Civil Engineer and Mr. Justice Skemp. He was tried under three cases, as he could not be tried for more than three offences.

The accused had nine previous convictions to his credit.—United Press

RELEASED ON GIVING UNDERTAKING

MADRAS, May 17.

T. S. Satchidanandam who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on charge of trespassing the Premier's residence and office a few days ago was released under orders of the Government. The accused having given an undertaking not to repeat the offence. —A. P

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BAGHBAN
GENERAL FILMS LTD'S.
GREAT SOCIAL
Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI
Directed by:
KARDAR
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THE BROADWAY
Kingsway—Khodadad Circle—DADAR
At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ONLY THREE DAYS REMAIN!
Two Hours of
OVERWHELMING DRAMA!
HEART-WARMING LOVE!
AMAZING ADVENTURE!
FRANK CAPRA'S
Miracle of the Hour
RONALD COLMAN
"LOST HORIZON"
NEXT SATURDAY!
"THE KING and the CHORUS GIRL"
A Warner Bros. Picture

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FLOGGING OF POLITICAL PRISONER

Government Considering Question Of Revising Jail Manual

The Director of Information, Bombay has sent the following:-

Government have obtained the report from the District Magistrates of Bijapur and the Superintendent of the Bijapur Jail in connection with the disciplinary action taken against three of the prisoners convicted in the Sholapur rioting case.

Since their conviction V. Madur G.S. Chavan and A.G. Parit acted with systematic insubordination, and amonb other things claimed that they were not liable to do any work at all. During April Chavan was thrice punished for refusing to do his work. In spite of repeated warnings all the three refused to sumit to jail discipline and began to instigate other prisoners in the jail to acts of insubordination.

As the situation became difficult the District Magistrate visited the jail and tried to pacify the prisoners, and advised them to submit to jail discipline The replies of these three prisoners were insolent and one of them told the District Magistrate that he had never obeyed jail orders and had no intention of doing so.

Efforts were made to persuade the prisoners to behave and observe the jail rules, but they were of no avail. While the District Magistrate was taking his round among the other prisoners Chavan instigated several other prisoners including habituals to create a disturbance. A disturbance followed and there was imminent danger of other prisoners resorting to rioting if Chavan was not dealt with properly. When brought before the District Magistrate and the Superintendent Chavan owned having created the disturbance and stated that he was not afraid of any punishment.

As the authorities in charge found the situation very difficult they followed the routine in such cases and awarded the punishment of nine stripes to Chavan as the ring leader under Rule (703) (14) (c) (ii) of the Bombay Jail Manual.

On a report of the trouble being submitted to Government, Government have issued orders for the transfer of these three Sholapur prisoners to Yeravda Jail.

Government are anxious that the punishment of whipping in jail should not be resorted to except under exceptional circumstances and under special orders from Government and are considering the question of revising the Jail Manual in this respect. In the meantime no one regrets more than Government that the District Magistrate and the Superintendent should have had to resort to this form of punishment.

DEMAND FOR HIS RELEASE

Mr. G. D. Sane, President, Lal-Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur, and Messrs. B. T. Randive, Dange, Mirajkar, P. C. Joshi and A.K. Ghosh have issued the following statement to the Press:—

Every bureaucratic attack on the Sholapur people has been replied with a fresh wave of mass struggles Immediately after the Martial Law the textile workers downed tools in 1931 In 1934 there was another general strike of the textile workers Both strikes were crushed by intense repression. Lathi charges. Sec. 144 and arrests had been the order of the day.

Strikes were crushed but not the spirit. A new wave of popular struggle arose when the A. I. T. U. C and Nehru from his presidential chair gave the call for building the anti-imperialist united front. The Assembly elections were fought with great enthusiasm. Both the Congress candidate and the T. U. C. candidate were elected with overwhelming majorities. All the reactionary forces were routed. This created new confidence in the masses. Demonstrations against every repression and against the Government of India Act became the order of the day—a thing prohibited for the last 7 years.

The election call of mass struggle and extra-parliamentary struggle had by this time rooted firm in the hearts of the people. The acceptance of the Ministries by the Congress further emboldened the masses for a new advance. The Bidi Working Women struck work for better wages. The so-called settlers from the Criminal Tribes Settlement demanded the repeal of the Criminal Tribe Settlement Act.

An immediate enquiry was demanded to enquire into the grievances of these settlers. The mass enthusiasm and the determination with which these demands were put forth was so great that the bureaucracy got panicky, lest its grip on the masses may be weakened. It searched its armoury to strike a blow against the masses. Sec. 144 was declared, settlers and Bidi Women arrested, fined and convicted.

But the task was not easier this time as in the olden days. The Congress Ministry was in the office and assured the masses that they will be protected from the imperialistic hand in all popular struggles provided their ways and means were peaceful.

It was argued out by the local bureaucracy, and the Ministry made to believe that the peace of the city was in danger, that political vandalism was in operation, that a serious breach of peace and order was feared as bands of workers were roaming about the streets with a view to create mischief. It was therefore demanded that the repressive measures be sanctioned for suppressing the radical wing in the city. It is regrettable to state that the Ministry fell a victim to this bureaucratic propaganda and sanctioned repressive measures stated above.

The local bureaucracy gave another blow to the masses and the radical wing in the City by effecting whole-sale arrests on the Political Prisoners Release Day observed on the 14th of Feb. at Sholapur on behalf of the G. K. U. and the C. S. P. and the Bidi Workers Union.

All the members of the strike hartal committee, who included amongst them ex-Congress secretaries, a martial law prisoner and the local labour leaders were put behind the bars.

Of the arrested and convicted 13 only 9 were given 'B' class. One Gangaram Chavan was flogged, Ambaji Parit thrown in solitary confinement and Venkappa Madur hand-cuffed, given gunny clothes and fed on penal diet. About 14 prisoners in the Bijapur Prison declared hunger-strike against the treatment.

Com. Channusing Kalyansing one of the 13 prisoners in the present case and a Martial Law Prisoner has gone on hunger-strike as a protest against flogging and harsh treatment.

That the political prisoners should be flogged during a Congress regime is simply outrageous.

We expect you and the organisation you represent to launch a general campaign for the release of these comrades. We hope that 28 May would be observed as the Sholapur Political Prisoners Release Day, by organising meetings and demonstrations. Resolutions demanding the release of these comrades and condemning the treatment meted out to them be passed. It is requested that the copies of the same be sent to the "National Front" Office, 62 E, Girgaum Road, Bombay, and the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union Office Sholapur, President Indian National Congress, Hon'ble K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)-KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday 7-15 a.m

A newspaper report that Dominions Secretary, Malcolm Macdonald, was among those who met Czechoslovakian Sudeten German leader, Herr Henlein, during his recent visit to London is officially denied.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutt. Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutt Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Expres	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 30 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15 Mon)	15 50 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

(Continued from Col. 7)

of blood and gunpowder and medical dressings, while outside in the sky the pilots were amusing themselves tracing great swastikas in black smoke.

"A year ago great precautions were taken to hide the fact that German and Italian soldiers and airmen were fighting with Franco. They used to get themselves up in Spanish dress.

"Nowadays the position is reversed and even Franco Spaniards wear the uniform of Hitler's storm troops".

As soon as she has recuperated Miss Hibbert is returning to Spain to go on nursing the wounded.

Franco Putting Germans On Farms

Strange Experience Of Heroic English Girl Serving With British Medical Aid In Spain

A great German Air Force base has been established at the foot of the Pyreness...Germans have been settled on Spanish farms captured by Franco.

These facts were told to me today by a heroic English girl who has survived 18 months' blasting from Franco's bombers while serving with the British Medical Aid in Spain.

Mortally wounded soldiers from both sides, captured German pilots, refugees and high officials all confided in pretty Nurse Phyllis Hibbert, says a "Star" reporter in its issue of 6th May.

HOME TO RECOVER

She has been with the vanguard of the Government forces when they have driven back Italian troops. She was with them during the recent retreat.

Now, with her nerves jarred by the war, Phyllis Hibbert has come home to recover—but not to rest.

Almost every night R.A.F. bombers fly over her Sandwich (Kent) home.

"Every time I hear the droning engines I live again that Spanish nightmare", she says.

It is not long since Miss Hibbert was encamped in an olive grove outside Benicarlo.

"We lit a fire and settled down for the night", she said. 'Without any warning a great black shape came riding down the night sky. It was a German bomber, engines shut off and gliding almost noiselessly—they attack like that now.

BOMBER BROUGHT DOWN

"The pilot had seen our fire and in a few seconds our camp was blown out of existence. The force of one explosion sent me crashing under an olive vine, and I stayed there too terrified to move until it was over.

"The bombers had been searching for a hospital train that came into Benicarlo every night filled with wounded.

"The one that attacked us was brought down with a lucky shot from a gun on the back of a lorry.

"When the young German airmen were arrested they boasted of a great German air force depot that was being constructed south of Pyreness, said that no power on earth could resist the Fatherland's might in the air.

"Always the planes brought down are German, always their pilots are very young Germans.

"It is said that Germany is reaping the benefit while the Italians do the 'dirty' work at the front.

"This is borne out by the fact that hardly ever do we get wounded Germans to attend from the front. Always they are Italians.

"Once when my Government sector was advancing we found wounded Spaniards from Franco's army left behind. They had weals across their backs from Fascist lashes".

HOSPITALS ARE TARGETS

"The Germans fighting for Franco make targets of hospitals and ambulances.

"We were ordered never to display the Red Cross because it was a symbol which never failed to draw the bombs.

"Now we are not allowed to wear any white uniforms at all. Nurses are dressing in old military trousers and shirts.

"So poor are the defences that I have seen pilots drop to within a few feet of the ground and throw hand-grenades or strafe groups of people with machine-guns.

"Lately Government troops have found a new type of machine-gun bullet on captured pilots. The case and bullet is at least five inches long—stamped in German, and dated 1937.

"They explode on hitting, and I've seen one blow a man's inside out.

"While the retreat was at its height we established a hospital in a disused railway tunnel at Pinell.

"For four days we had no time to sleep, sectioned the tunnel into wards and operating theatres while wounded men, women and children were brought in.

"Once I lost control of myself. In my arms was the limp body of a baby shot through the back from the air. I screamed to God: 'How can women in England, America and other countries stand by while this is happening?'

"I shall never forget the reek

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Features - - -

Built on the long 127" wheelbase, this Car provides ample room and comfort for seven passengers.

Among the many special features are a sliding glass partition between front and rear compartments and a convenient centre arm rest for the rear seat.

Generous luggage space is provided by the in-built locking trunk in the rear.

The Bombay Garage

CHOWPATTY — BOMBAY

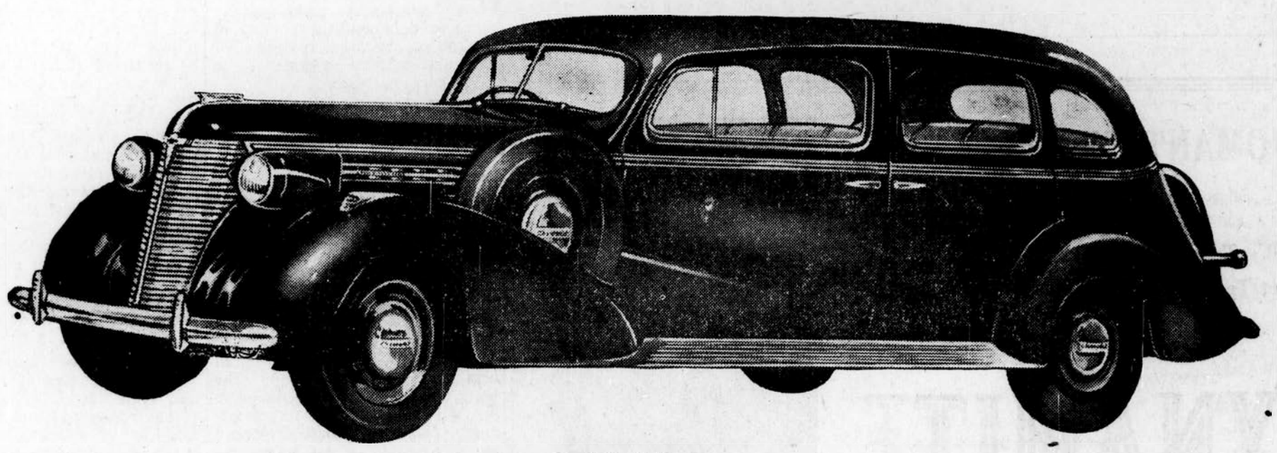
and at

POONA SANTA-CRUZ NAGPUR
AHMEDABAD JUBBULPORE

Chevrolet IMPERIAL LIMOUSINE

DE LUXE

Providing ample room and comfort



THIS

1938 LIMOUSINE

is a large and dignified Car for all occasions, and also makes an ideal "purdah car." The All-Weather Ventilation ensures healthful fresh air without fear of draughts.

Read Advertisements of other "Dhruvas" to Know Who he is

& then be Prepared to see

PRABHA

PICTURES

(Kolhapur's Maiden Marathi

ALL-KIDDIES-PICTURE

DHRUV

NEXT SATURDAY at

KRISHNA

Talkies: Dubash Theatre

It's Supreme Release

A GREAT POEM OF MATERNAL LOVE

Beautifully Picturised
In BOMBAY TALKIES'
Unique Screen ROMANCE

Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
and
ASHOK KUMAR

Nirmala

Daily 5-15; 8; 10-30 p.m.

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THE PRIDE OF INDIA

Is

Her saints and their sacred mission.

This is woven round a story of abiding interest and court intrigues.

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CIRCLE PICTURES MAIDEN PRODUCTION

"Nigah-E-Kamil"

Or

"THE PERFECT MAN"

Director MR. RUKESH.

Featuring:

RUKESH, SEETA, GULAM MAHOMED, HOMI KARANI, GULAM RASUL, LAXMI, and others.

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At

MINERVA TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

A WOMAN'S HEART

is a double-bladed sword!

It's Tender as a flower-
Yet Terrible as the deadliest poison!

You Will See It in

DYNAMITE

('KISKE SAJAN'?)

Starring:—

★ SURENDRA ★ BIBBO
★ MAYA ★ YAKUB

Hear the song-hits on H. M V. Records

Imperial Cinema

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 *p.m.*

SAGAR'S

Musical Thriller

Direction:
C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 241 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s. for transmission I and 9.8 metres, 3.3 kc/s for Transmission II.
a.m.
11-50 Indian Recorded Music.
p.m.
12-55 Market Rates, Announcements 1-5 European Recorded Music 5-30 Sitar and Flute Pilu 5-40 Alla Rakha 6-0 N. K. Chatterjee Tagore songs: Piano violin duets, and Hindustani bhajans 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Variety 7-15 Bombay Orchestra Bhopali 8-0 G. N. Joshi 8-30 Commercial News 8-45 Peace Day By Dagmar Lynn Jerbanoo Mistry (Gujerati) 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 G. N. Joshi 9-30 News 9-45 Relationships 6 Any Socialist to Any Conservative. talk by Sir C. Setalvad 10-0 Violin and Piano Recital 10-20 Egidio Verga 10-40 Art Players.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Sarod Solos 7-20 A Vocal Variety 8-5 Nautch Gat on Sarinda By H. Husain 8-10 Naubahar Ali 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12-0 For Women Only.
p.m.
12-30 Popular Music.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
6-0 Ghazals 6-40 Sarod Solos. By M. Ali 7-0 Shamshadbai 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-15 Monammad Saafi 8-25 Bed-time Story 8-35 Kallobai 8-45 Sarod Solos By M Ali 9-10 Saamshadbai News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Naubahar Ali 10-0 Chemistry and Modern Warfare: talk by A. M. Thomson 10-15 Kallobai 10-35 Sarod Solos. By M. Ali 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
660 metres, 4.995 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I 7-30 Cocktail Time 8-0 Mohammad Shafi 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Enrico Caruso (Tenor) 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Noelo Jones 10-45 John McCormack (Tenor) 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s and 49.1 m., 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
p.m.
12-36 In Grandma's Time 12-51 Gracie Fields 1-6 Rhythm on Record 1-21 Cinema Organ Interlude 1-27 Noel Coward and New Mayfair Orchestra Weather 1-36 Ladies Hour playlet. By B. K. Bhadra 2-6 Gramophone Records 5-6 For Countryside 5-36 Ranibala 5-56 Kankavati Kavya sangit 6-11 Gholam Subbir Khan 6-21 Kankavati 6-36 Trial by Judy: 18 May 1790. By Bani Kumar 7-36 Pankaj Kumar Mallick 7-51 Tuberculosis talk in Bengali by Hon. Syed Nauser Ali 8-6 News. Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Pankaj Kumar Mullick 8-36 ABC of Music talk by S. C. Chakravarty 8-56 Dakshina Mohan Tagore 9-1 Commercial News. Weather Report 9-6 News 9-21 Amington Band 9-36 Can You Beat It? A Successful Ambush A talk by A. J. Zorab 9-51 Rory Aforesaid.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Naat 5-50 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay 6-10 Munawwar Sultana 6-30 Hour with villagers 7-30 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay 7-45 Prem Chand talk in Hindustani by P. D. Taban 8-0 Mehr Bakhsh. 8-15 Khyber Orchestra. 8-25 Munawwar Sultana. 8-45 Din Mohammad. 8-50 Bai Saraswatibai. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Dil Ki Pias. 9-57 Indian music. 10-0 European music.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s
p.m.
6-0 Naseem Begam of Kashmir. 6-20 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-30 Classical music. 7-0 For countryside. 7-30 Naseem Begam. 7-45 Gramophone records. 8-15 Gul Aur Bulbul. Talk in Hindustani by A. Abid. 8-30 Naseem Begam. 8-45 Ustad Falusa. 8-50 Classical music. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 New books, discussion. Between Siraj-ud-din and R. K. Kapur. 10-5 Bhai Lal of Amritsar. 10-35 Naseem Begam.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Abdul Ghani. 6-35 Akhtaribai of Fyzabad. 7-20 Lucknow Orchestra. 7-30 Abdul Ghani. 8-0 Kumari Ramesh Saxena. 8-15 Durga Charan. 8-40 Akhtaribai. 9-5 Kumari Ramesh Sexena. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Kajjan Saheb. 10-5 Abdul Ghani. 10-30 Akhtaribai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s. (13.93 m.). GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.67 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)
p.m.
7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Monologues in Melody. By Nancy Logan. 7-45 BBC Empire Orchestra. 8-45 Take Your Choice. 9-30 News. 9-50 Dance music. 10-10 World Affairs. Talk by the Rt. Sir. Malcolm Robertson.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.) GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

RAYON AND FIBRO

Possibilities In India

(By Sarabhai)

Felicitations are due to the Bombay Government for introducing the manufacture of Artificial Silk Yarn (Rayon) and staple fibre (Fibro). And it has been done none too soon, because by 1937 world was enveloped by Rayon and Fibro respectively with about 1160 and 552 millions of pounds. Thus Rayon displaces cotton by ten and Fibro by 5 per cent. The production is mounting up year by year and can be increased 'ad libitum' being a synthetic product, while cotton has to depend on the vagaries of atmospheric conditions uncontrollable by machine or man.

Besides, India alone, of all the textile manufacturing countries of the world, is without her own indigenous Rayon and Fibro and has been putting yearly about four crores of rupees into the pockets of her competitors Rs. 75,000. None can believe the sum to be adequate even for the experimental purpose. Much more will have to be provided till the experiments, successfully carried out, attain to commercial value. It is trusted, however, that our National Government will not flinch from satisfying the requirements from time to time, since they have religiously to acquit themselves of their primary essential function of promoting and protecting the prosperity and peace of the people they are chosen to govern. They will also thereby secure the revenue from profit and prosperity taxes to fight out the poverty of the people for the redress of which they have launched in right earnest.

Training of Experts

The first obstacle to overcome is to train Indian experts in the art which is highly technical. No less than 40 processes have to be gone through before the finished products of Rayon and Fibro can be put on the market. It has been an established convention that suppliers of machinery and plant do undertake to train the purchaser's chemist after the order for machinery is firmly placed. The suppliers may ask for extra payment of actual cost incurred for running the plant for equipping the chemist. But the cost is worth it and almost negligible, coming to not more than £40 to £50. Specifications are available here from which estimates of immediate requirement of a pilot plant can approximately be made out. The Government should, therefore, decide upon deputing Indian expert and make his complete training the first condition of their order.

A further advantage of the arrangement will be that our chemist, coming in close contact with continental experts while working with them, may form proper judgment about their practical knowledge and skill in the event of the necessity in the initial stages of bringing them to India as was done by Japan. Even the final instalment of the purchase price must be arranged to be paid after the Plant was erected and worked in India in order to safeguard against defects in the machinery.

Cotton The Best Basic Material

Cotton, Bamboo, Bagasse, Spruce, Pine and certain straws and grasses yield up Alpha Cellulose for the basic material for the Pulp for Rayon and Fibro. India has the first three in abundance. Cotton is annual growth and Bamboo can be re-forested within four years. Dr. Rait of Dehra Dun has made a Report on the Bamboo in the Presidency and so far as memory goes, he has given the palm to the Dangs forest in Surat District, so near Bombay with sea transport facilities. He mentioned the paucity of roads and labour. It might have been so a decade ago. But with Rs. four crores of loan to contemplation for road making and about fifty seven lacs of petrol cess, the first difficulty can now be easily obviated. With aggravating unemployment, labour supply will not be deficient or lacking. Mr. Rait, "in all probability had not visualised the unemployment situation then as our foreign governors do not do so even now when it is the sorest problem. But the National Government will hail with welcome any opening for reducing unemployment of the lower and middle classes. Begasse, the refuse of sugar-cane crushed, which is all along wasted, can usefully be turned into pulp for alpha cellulose of good quality for Rayon as well as superior papers. Cotton, however, is the best. About ninety percent of cellulose can be recovered from it while the other two and wood yield only fifty percent. Besides, cotton cellulose has a higher and better tensile strength resisting the plasticity which is the most annoying defect of Rayon. Whatever might have been the experience all over the world about the higher cost of pulp from cotton, to India better utilisation of cotton will not only be an assured gain, but another use of cotton would also mitigate her worries about the disposal abroad of nearly two third of the best of her cash crop.

Promising Figures.

But, besides lowest staple cotton, even linters, which are not as yet recovered and turned to use, and soft wastes to the tune of about 20,000 tons, which are thrown on foreign markets at the low average price of an anna per pound, and the otherwise wasted oily wastes can be worked up for the pulp. The Ghogari cotton of Gujerat, Garrow Hill of Central Provinces and Pilchni of Madras and the Southern India, of very high yield per acre, though otherwise condemned for deteriorating the quality cotton with admixture, can be grown in reserved areas and be economically worked up into the best of pulp with high content of alpha cellulose at cheaper prices. Fly and linters and short staple cotton, otherwise unwanted, may cost about two annas per pound and cotton of low grade and quality at Rs. 80 and 100 per khandy of 784 lbs. may respectively give up the cellulose at about two and a half and three annas per lb. While imported sulphite of wood will come to about 35 pies per pound. Besides, wood pulp may cost more on account of dwindling supplies of wood as events have already proved. Impeded ocean transport from a variety of unforeseen events such as are more frequently threatening, may either stop foreign supplies or make them costlier. Cotton and its derivatives will be always available at home. And even if cottons on all calculations cost a couple of pies more per pound, it will be well spent and is worth it. Rupees four crores each year paid out for Fibro and Rayon yarn including that in the cloth at annas eight per pound C.I.F. will make eighty million pounds. To manufacture this large quantity of finished Rayon thread roughly one hundred million pounds of cotton can be utilised, and this will be of appreciable benefit to our agriculturists also.

Besides, we will be spared the humiliation of the dictation of terms by our competitors, that they will extend to us their mercy of buying so much of our cotton for so much of their cloth paid for by India. We will gain in prestige and our psychological strength will rise enabling us to insist on our bargain on business basis. This will be certainly a geat advantage to Indians under economic sabotage.

Co-operation with I.C.C.C. Needed

Government, therefore, had better galvanise the heretofore straggling efforts of I.C.C.C. and utilise the result of their successful experiments on cotton. Co-ordination of work in co-operation with I.C.C.C. will lead on to earlier realisation of the high ambition of both. And again, I.C.C.C. must be precluded by their constitution from progressing beyond the chemical cotton stage. They can only advance to improving cotton (herein of the lowest staple) for its better and further use by others, in the present instance by Government.

(To Be Continued)

PROPOSAL FOR BR. NATIONAL GAMES

Tokyo Olympic Games May Collapse

LONDON, (By Mail).

Distinguished people who agree that Olympic Games at Tokyo, Japan, in 1940, ought not to be supported by British athletes, boxers and oarsmen are interested in a new scheme to establish British National Olympic Games within the Empire.

The attention of Lord Burghley chairman of the British Olympic Association, has been drawn to the suggestion. At the moment, as president of the Amateur Athletic Association. Lord Burghley has not declared himself in favour of a breakaway from the Olympic Games.

It is urged that the machinery set up by the physical fitness campaign provides the means, and the present position with regard to the Olympic Games provides the opportunity for establishing British National Olympic Games. They should be democratic and would cover much more ground than the Empire Games recently held in Australia.

Jack Beresford, who has rowed at five Olympiads, and Harry Mallin, the only English boxer to win two Olympic titles and attend four Olympiads are both warmly in favour of Olympic Games.

They say they have formed many lasting friendships at the Games. Mallin was once bitten in the ring by his opponent. He says this was an isolated incident which should not be quoted against the Games.

He agrees that Britain and America keep out of these Tokyo Games they will collapse. Beresford agrees that the average foreigner Britons come up against in the Games is not a real amateur, in the sense that our men are.

He suggests that this fact might be met by admitting the best athletes each country can produce, without distinction between amateurs and professionals. It is better to send everybody at his country's expense than to create the temptation to make and take illegal payments.

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To-day

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Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 17, 1357
Parsi: Adar 15, 1307
Hightide: 1-45 14-39
Lowtide: 7-36 20-41
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 3m

Subhas Bose's lecture at C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Thursday, May 19.

Indian and European Progressive Groups: Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will speak on "The Congress and Federation", Green's Restaurant, 6-30 p.m.

S. S. 'Maloja' with English mails of May due at 7 p.m.

Saturday, May 21.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Radio communication has been established at Kulangsu and traffic will be accepted for Kulangsu only

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'London Maru' left Sakito on May 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 8 via usual ports.

EUROPEAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

The Indian and European Progressive Groups are holding a meeting on Thursday the 19th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at Green's Hotel when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will deliver an address on "The Congress and Federation."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE

A public meeting for the condolence of Sir Mohamed Iqbal will be held under the auspices of the League at Mohamed Ali Road behind Mandvi Post Office to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p. m. (S.T.). Maulana Shaukat Ali will be in chair.

STUDIO MAN ON WORLD TOUR

An Irani youth named Keki working in the Imperial Film Company as the Projector man, started on Monday on a world tour on a motor bike. He intends first to go to America, where a company has promised to help him in this adventure.

He was given a hearty send-off by the Studio men and all wished him success and safe return. His tour will take about three years. Starting on his tour on Monday he headed for Indore. His machine is Hardley Davidson make.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hollywood Revue" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Devil on Horseback" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Who's Your Lady Friend" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Saki" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Mukti" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-4 p.m.
PATHE—"Varsity Snow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"The Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Masterman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Double Wedding". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TRAVANCORE UNION, BOMBAY

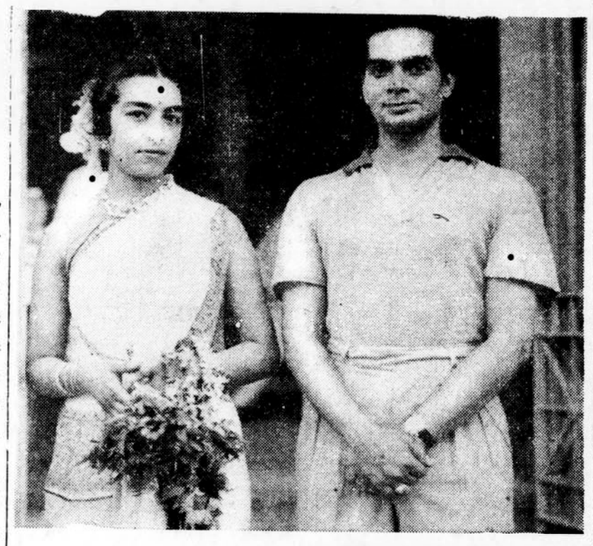
Members of the Travancore Union, Bombay, will be 'At Home' to Mr. Shankar, the well-known Cartoonist (who is leaving for Europe) to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 'Narayan Vihar' (Plot No. 167, Poona Wadi Dadar). All members of the Union are requested to be present.

'GOODWILL DAY'

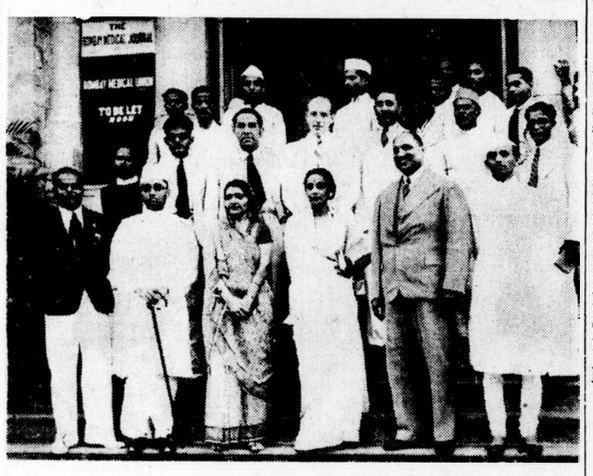
Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, the Bombay Theosophical Order of Service, the Youth Lodge T. S., the Muslim Students' Union, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the 'Goodwill Day' to-day (Wednesday) in the Besant Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, at 6-30 p.m. Short speeches will be delivered.

PARTY TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND PREMIERS

A dinner in honour of the President of the Congress, the members of the Working Committee and the Prime Ministers of the Congress Provinces will be given by the Grain Merchants' Association and the Seeds Traders' Association, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Shree Lakshmi Narayan Temple, Hughes Road, Bombay.



Uday Shanker (right) and his partner, who passed through Bombay, for Java and Colombo.



Menaka (centre) and her troupe were given a public reception by the citizens of Bombay at the Blavatsky Hall, last evening. Mr. Sultan Chinoy (2nd from right), Mayor of Bombay, presided.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INDIAN ART

UDAY SHANKAR EXPLAINS HIS PLANS: PASSES THROUGH BOMBAY ON WAY TO JAVA

"It will be an international centre of Indian dance and music" said Uday Shankar to a representative of the "Chronicle" who met him on board the "Conte Rosso" on Tuesday morning.

Uday Shankar's remark had reference to the institution which he proposed to establish in India on his return from Java and Bali where he is proceeding by the s.s. "Conte Rosso".

Uday Shankar said that he had not yet definitely selected any place for the proposed centre. The selection will depend on various considerations like climatic conditions, historical and cultural associations, etc. His original idea of selecting Benares had been dropped long ago, and on his return from Java and Bali he proposed to tour different parts of India to examine the suitability of various centres which he had in mind, like Almorah, Nasik, etc.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ENTHUSIASM

One of the most encouraging things about the Centre, said Uday Shankar, was the great enthusiasm he had noticed not only among Indians but also among the people of Europe and America.

India's ancient arts of dancing and music had captivated the hearts of the American people, particularly of the women. As an instance, he referred to a little New York girl who was so much fascinated by his dances that she had promised to send him a contribution of 42 dollars for his Centre in India, which she proposed to save out of the pocket money she was receiving from her parents.

Explaining the object of his visit to Java and Bali, Uday Shankar referred to the dance-art of those countries, which preserved, in some measure, the pristine purity of the ancient Indian art, and he wanted to study the social and economic conditions under which the Javanese and Balenese people had kept their art alive.

HIS PLANS

According to present plans, Uday Shankar will spend about a couple of months in Bali and Java and, on his return to India, start immediately to work on his Dance and Music Centre. This will involve the abandonment of performance by his troupe in this country.

Accompanying Uday Shankar to Java is Miss Zohra Mumtaz, one of the prominent members of his troupe.

Mlle. Simkie, his principal partner for many years, is now having a holiday in Paris, while Mr. Shivali, the music director of the Company, is still in England at Dartington Hall, the well-known art centre in Devonshire, where he is planning his future work for the Art Centre in India.

Both Mlle. Simkie and Mr. Sivali will join Uday Shankar in India as soon as he has completed his future plans.

Five members of the troupe: Miss Zohra Mumtaz, Madhavan, Robindra Shankar and two others, —already returned to India a fortnight ago.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Has the monsoon set in? That is the question asked by many in the suburbs. This comes off the last two days' drizzle, which left the suburbs cooler than they were. Down Andheri and places further, where shortage of water supply is now being felt, the small showers were greeted with rejoicing, but the picnickers staying in shaks and tents in Juhu and Versova, felt disappointed to think that the rains were going to spoil their summer holidays. Lucky for them Old Man Monsoon, meant nothing more than a threat.

Though the monsoon has not yet come in right earnest, I learn from a very old man of the suburbs, whose experience is more than that of a weather expert, that towards the end of this month, the suburbs will get their real showers. This reminds me of the undue troubles caused by choked drains last year and the suburban Municipalities would do well, if they have not as yet, to give all gutters and drains a thorough cleaning before the arrival of the monsoon.

Specially in the Bandra area more attention to the roads dug up for the laying of drains, which was the cause of inconvenience and damage to public limb and property. This also reminds me of the Cantwady Scheme, in Bandra, which gets flooded for days together, here two drains function and it is really surprising, why this place should get flooded, surely the Municipal engineers could find a way to better this situation.

NIGHT PATROLS

The suburbs are well-known for pretty robberies, which, you learn in the columns of this paper yesterday, was the cause of a petition to Mr. Munshi. This reminds me that what is really needed is more night patrols. Bandra area has quite a number of night patrols, but further they are hardly heard of.

The Suburban Police, who are striving hard and to a very great extent are responsible for the development of the suburbs will do well to concentrate on night patrols.

Santa Cruz, Juhu, Vile Parle, Andheri, Kurla and Thana must be equipped with night patrols, especially Juhu, during this season, for this would make living in shaks and huts much safer.

PRESIDENCY HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE, POONA

Drs. K. G. Vaze and G. S. Palsule write from 22, Budhwar, Poona City.

In a meeting of the reception committee held under the presidentship of Dr. M. M. Suratkar, it has been finally resolve unanimously to hold the Presidency Homoeopathic Conference at Poona on Sunday the 5th June, and not on 28th and 29th of May, as is wrongly announced in some of the vernacular and English newspapers.

Admirers of Homoeopathy are invited to send in their suggestions and resolutions if any, and make the conference a success by attending it personally.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all mails for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Hatipara' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Friday the 20th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 19th instant.

Registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Straits Settlements and all mails for Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 19th instant.

Maharashtra's Reception To Congress President

Maharashtra will accord reception to Syt. Subhas Bose at Poona on the 21st inst. in the morning. At 2 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a Workers' Conference. M.P.C.C. has invited all the workers of Maharashtra to attend it.

1932 Riots Compensation Award

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has received Rs. 1,00,000 from the Municipal Commissioner as the 10th instalment of the total compensation of Rs. 20,45,761 awarded for death, injury, loss, etc., to claimants in the Bombay communal riots in 1932.

INDO-AMERICAN UNION

After dinner party of the Indo-American Union will be held on Thursday the 19th instant at 8-30 p.m. at 22 Club Back Road, Byculla. Miss M. G. Dreschel of Michigan, U. S. A. is hostess. Cover charge annas eight per head. Members and their friends are invited to attend. Call Mohan V. Raj, Hon. Secretary for reservation. Telephone No. 23670

BUDDHA AND SHANKARA

Jayanti Celebrations At Ramkrishna Ashram

The joint celebration of Buddha and Shankara Jayanti became a most entertaining function at the Ramkrishna Mission Library Hall. Swami Sambudhananda of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, presided. Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Mr. Padhye, Secretary, Buddha Society, Swami Bhaveshananda paid eloquent tributes to the two great saints of India.

Swami Gunateetananda in an impressive speech observed that Buddha was a negative Shankara and Shankara was a positive Buddha.

Swami Sambudhananda in his presidential speech concluded that there was much in common between Buddhism and Vedantism, as both Lord Buddha and Acharya Shankara drank deep from the eternal fountain of the Upanishads. Buddhism prepared the ground ethically for the proper appreciation of Vedantism.

BUDDHA JAYANTI

Celebrations At Anand Vihar

The Buddha Society of Bombay celebrated "Buddha Jayanti" on Sunday morning with great eclat and religious fervour at the Anand Vihar. The morning service began at 8-30. Pancha Sila was recited by those who were present.

The Sinhalese Buddnists took a prominent part in these celebrations. Mr. K. A. Padhye, the Hon. Secretary of the Society commenced the proceedings by stating that the Buddha Jayanti was celebrated under the auspices of the Buddha Society for the last 16 years. Mahatma Gandhi presided over the 1st annual function at Juhu in 1922.

Mr. Padhye dwelt upon the prominent features in the life of Lord Buddha, such as His Supreme sacrifice for the uplift of the down-trodden; Love for humanity; Non-Violence; Service to humanity; the spiritual and moral uplift of a person by following the noble eight-fold path laid down by him and above all, rational thinking. He stated that Lord Buddha was the Apostle for maintaining world-peace by universal Brotherhood and Non-violence. His teachings he said, have a tinge of socialism. Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi, Seth Mavji Govindji Prof. M. K. Bhagwat, Messrs. Jamshed Mehta, Swami Gunatitananda, Mr. Medwake and others delivered short speeches. Dr. Venkatrao, the President thanked all those who were present. Miss Contractor and Mrs. Cama sang bajan songs.

In the evening a big meeting was held under the presidency of Sir J. C. Coyajee. He delivered a very learned and instructive address on the "life and teachings" of Lord Buddha. Dr. Venkatrao in moving a vote of thanks to Sir J. C. Coyajee stated that he had laid the Society under a deep debt of gratitude by complying with the request to preside over this year's celebrations.

The premises of the Anand Vihar were nicely decorated and illuminated by the Sinhalese residents of Bombay.

SUBHAS BOSE'S LECTURE

Under Auspices of Civil Liberties Union

Under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, a lecture will be delivered by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, on "Future of India in World Politics," to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will both address the meeting.

Tickets will be available at the following places:—

Indian Civil Liberties Union; Bombay Mutual Building; Congress House; Congress Socialists' Office; Servants of India Society; National Front; Anglo-Ayurvedic Hospital, Gowalia Tank Road; All-India States' People's Conference Office; Gandhi Seva Sena; Independent India, Shireen House; 7 Road, Khar and Keraleeya Samaj Reading Room, Dadar.

S. P. C. A. Activities

During the month of March last the Society succeeded in detecting 732 cases of use of unfit animals and 39 cases of overloading of carts.

In respect of these 1,241 prosecutions were instituted. 25 prosecutions pending from the previous months were also disposed of during the month under review. Convictions were secured in 1,161 cases and in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

Thirty-six animals were sent during the month by the Hon. Presidency Magistrates to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, for treatment.

One hundred and 20 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the various Courts.

At Bandra, 38 cases of use of unfit animals were detected and in respect of these 38 prosecutions were instituted. 16 prosecutions pending from previous months were also disposed of during the month under review. 20 prosecutions were left pending due to the absence of the accused persons.

Peer Saheb Of Baghdad

Peer Syed Ebrahim, better known as Peersaheb of Baghdad, who has been a resident of Bombay for twenty-eight years, is leaving to-morrow (Thursday), for Baghdad

TRAVANCORE UNION, BOMBAY

The members of the Travancore Union, Bombay, will be 'at home' to Mr. Shankar, the well-known cartoonist (who is proceeding to Europe) to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 'Narayan Vihar'.

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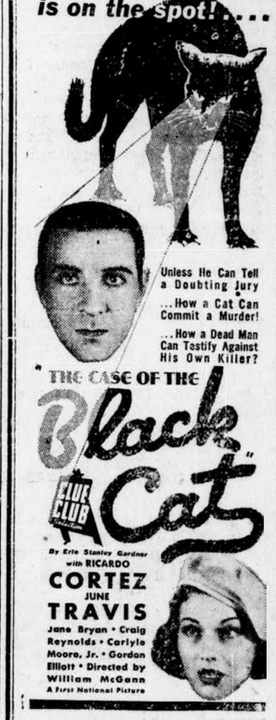
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1938

WAR ON CORRUPTION

The report of the U. P. Anti-Corruption Committee is a valuable document that should be very helpful to all provincial Governments in India in fighting corruption. For corruption exists more or less in every province and the findings and recommendations of the Committee cannot fail to be serviceable in combating it. They will be particularly useful in those provinces where the salaries of the lower officials are unduly low and therefore tempt them to add to their income in questionable ways by misusing what little authority they possess. It is unnecessary to discuss here the truth of the charge, so dear to the heart of the British bureaucrat, that corruption on an enormous scale has existed in India for centuries. Let it suffice to note that it exists now in every province to a greater extent than is good for its reputation. The most pertinent questions now are why precisely corruption in some form or other is so rampant and how best it can be combated. The U. P. Committee's report is most helpful in answering these questions. It may be noted here that the Chairman of the Committee, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, was for several years the Home Member of the U. P. Government and in that capacity and otherwise he has had intimate knowledge of almost every Government Department in the Province.

Its Causes

In the opinion of the Committee the following are the main causes of corruption:—(a) "The reluctance of the bribe-giver, who has in many cases received his 'quid pro quo', to give evidence against the receiver. (b) The comparative absence of a strong public opinion, especially against minor forms of corruption. (c) The attitude of 'laissez-faire' adopted by not a few superior officers and a consequent lack of close supervision of their subordinates in respect of malpractices. (d) The demoralizing effect upon his subordinates of a superior officer with a reputation for dishonesty. (e) The demand for a high standard of proof in departmental inquiries and the difficulty of securing adequate evidence of definite charges, partly in view of (a) above and partly because of the fear that the giving of evidence may lead to untoward consequences, against the witness by the official concerned and his sympathisers, and (f) The existence of a large number of poorly paid persons in the lower ranks of Government service". This list is not exhaustive but is sufficiently comprehensive to suggest varied remedies to fight the evil. One more cause, however, may be mentioned here. It is the failure of the British Government to take sustained adequate measures against the evil.

The Remedies

The recommendations of the Committee to fight corruption include publicity, the establishment of machinery for dealing with corruption and the adoption of more effective measures for the removal of dishonest officers. "Every Government servant when first appointed", recommends the Committee, "must furnish a full and accurate list of all immovable property belonging to him and members of his family in any way dependent on him." The receipt of 'dalis' and wedding presents by Government servants is forbidden and a ban has been recommended on all expensive entertainments and parties arranged for their behalf by private individuals. Recommendation for a specific appointment is prohibited and the Committee advocates the system of annual integrity certificates to be given by their superior officers to all classes and grades of Government servants in receipt of a monthly pay of Rs. 30 or more. Special stress is laid on the need for formation of anti-corruption committees composed of officials and non-officials in every district. The Committee regards this as one of its most important recommendations in checking corruption in the province. The provision regarding submission of a full and accurate list of all immovable property by a public servant should apply not only when he is first appointed, but he should also be required to submit such a list every three years. We entirely agree with the Committee in regarding the formation of anti-corruption committees as one of its most important recommendations. The public efforts of such committees, whether successful or not, will help to keep the public vigilant and build up strong public opinion against corruption. And in the last analysis it is such public opinion that is the best guarantee for honest public service. To be successful, however, the Committee should not be dominated by Government servants, as these are often prone to hush up instances of corruption among higher officials. We trust the U. P. Government will soon adopt strong measures to stamp out corruption, based on their Committee's recommendations. Other Provincial Governments too, particularly Congress Governments, should carefully consider these recommendations and in any case begin waging a relentless war against corruption.

The Indian Dance

Not so very long ago Bombay was known as a city of Philistines. But thanks to the devoted efforts of a number of Art-lovers during the last two decades, the people in this city are showing a keen awakening of things artistic and cultural. We have now in this city a number of individuals and societies which are devoting themselves to what may well be called a renaissance in the broadest sense of that term. A prominent mention in this connection must be made of Menaka, who has adopted Bombay as her home. A prophet, it is said, is not honoured in his own land, and it should not, therefore, surprise the discerning if a danseuse of the merits and international renown of Menaka is not so well-known in this city and country as she ought to be. But the fault, if we may say so without offence, is partially attributable to Menaka and other exponents of Indian dance themselves. Menaka has no doubt, as the Mayor aptly observed in the civic reception accorded to her at the Blavatsky Lodge the other dy, put India on the dance map of the world. That is an achievement of which India is grateful and proud. But unfortunately she has yet to create a secure niche for the Indian dance in her own nation! That is an irony as well as a tragedy.

The Indian classical dance was a fast-dying art, until artistes like Menaka and Udaya Shankar infused it with a new elan. To them goes the credit of having retrieved our ancient heritage from the backwaters in which it was being kept precariously alive by the devoted efforts of some old Masters. Both Menaka and Udaya Shankar have earned an international name and fame, which was their due. But in a sense their work has only begun, not ended, and we are glad to know that both these artistes are conscious of this fundamental fact. Menaka made an eloquent appeal in her reply at the reception for public encouragement and State patronage for the Indian dance technique. We most cordially endorse her suggestion that the first city in India should have a civic theatre of its own. We are also glad to note, from the interview Udaya Shankar gave on his way to Bali that his plan for the foundation of an Indian Dance Academy are pretty well advanced. Those efforts deserve all help and praise, and we appeal to both those artistes not to rest on their laurels until they have succeeded in establishing the Indian Dance on a secure foundation. Not only the preservation of the ancient technique but making it vital enough to be the vehicle of the national genius of a renascent India ought to be the aim in view. And its achievements will be the greatest service that Menaka and Udaya Shankar can offer to their art.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT).

M. Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, is being hampered in his efforts to co-operate with Mr. Chamberlain by the activities of M. Herriot, the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Herriot's ambition is to succeed M. Lebrun as President of the Republic. The date of the election is drawing near, and M. Herriot wants to be able to rely upon the votes of the Socialists and Communists. His policy is to do nothing which might antagonise them, and he exercises the greatest pressure to prevent the Government adopting any line of action which Moscow might regard as contrary to the interests of the Spanish Republicans.

M. Herriot already lives in royal style as President of the Chamber, a position akin to that of the Speaker of the House of Commons. He has a palace and a guard to turn out for his departure and arrival. His salary, however, is only £1,200 a year.

Apart from his appreciation of food, he has simple tastes and in his career as minister he often had a small room in a Paris hotel as his official "residence." Even today he has more influence in the Congress of the Socialist Radical Party than any minister.

Journalist Sues Journalist.

Damages amount in all to 30,000 francs (about £167) have been awarded to M. Andre Geraud, known by the pen name of "Pertinax", for libels published in "Gri-Goire", a weekly newspaper of the Right, on April 16 and November 20.

The libellous article of April 16 accused M. Geraud "of running a veritable industry of false news, of having attempted an unsuccessfull war coup, and of playing a double game."

M. Gerand formerly wrote for the "Echo de Paris," and is now Editor of the "Europe Nouvelle", a political weekly.

"Knock the Jew."

"Knock the Jew" reads the favourite slogan of Hitler's arch Jew-baiter, Julius Streicher.

The South-German town of Lauf, having no more Jews to knock, has had a good idea. On the front door of the town hall a large brass knocker has been fixed—a Swastika knocker which strikes the enlarged nose of a Jewish face.

It has been there for more than a week, and already shows signs of wear.

Austrian Princes to Work in English Firms.

It is understood that the ex-Empress Zita of Austria has approached friends in Britain to assist her in finding unpaid positions with English firms for two of her sons—the Archdukes Felix and Robert.

The object is to enable them to be trained in profession which would earn them a living in due course. British Government authorities will be sounded to discover whether any official objection would be taken to the Archdukes entering England and working in Britain.

* * *

Eating an orange at Brighton pier recently, was found Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, who stays there to recuperate after influenza.

The piermaster suggested that the Emperor might care to go to the local theatre. "Thank you," said the Negus, "I saw Italy at war in my country. I do not go to the theatre now."

No Purdah in Albania.

Many Moslem women in Albania have not been allowed to go outside their houses since King Zog issued a decree a year ago abolishing the veil.

According to a report in a London newspaper, conservative husbands and fathers have refused to permit them to be seen without the veil and the huge black cloak which for centuries have hidden the faces of Albanian womenfolk.

An added peril, old-fashioned Moslems feel, is the fact that 625 teachers have been trained and sent throughout the country to teach the emancipated women to read and write.

On the ground that education is a folly and a snare for wives and sweethearts, many doors have been barred to the teachers. Nevertheless thousands of Albanian women have just celebrated joyfully the first anniversary of their "liberation from slavery". The King's sisters, largely responsible for his modern outlook, were eulogised for the revolutionary change the country has undergone.

Besides the creation of the organisation which trained the women teachers, it is aimed to better the social position of women to spread knowledge of their new legal status and to make them acquainted with civilisation. No one is better equipped to carry through such tasks than the King's

(Continued on page 14 Col 5)

PROBLEMS THAT BESET MODERN MAN

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan's Solution

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday May 10.

For the last eight weeks Indian students in London have been exceptionally active. This time last month they were in the midst of the second annual conference of the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in this country and in Ireland. Those who had the privilege of attending their three-day programme at the Friends House marvelled at their capacity to organise efficiently different activities, without any encouraging financial support from Indian residents.

London Majlis

The conference was successful mainly due to the untiring and enthusiastic work done by a band of young Indians who over a year ago formed themselves into a local organisation, called the London Majlis. Optimistic by temperament, unassuming by nature and zealous in action, these few students have now secured for themselves a place in the Indian community in England. When they started the London Majlis they had only fifteen students behind them, but on last Sunday when the Majlis completed its first year of existence, the secretary informed us that on his register there are now over 100 Indian students as members. During the year the Majlis was honoured by such leaders of Indian opinion, as the present Congress President, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, Mr. R. Palme Dutt, Dr. Bidhan C. Roy, Mr. Ben Bradley, Mr. Harry Pollitt, Dr. S. A. Wickramsingh and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon.

The new year was begun by a congratulatory dinner at which three other prominent Indians were the guests of honour. Sir Sarvapelli Radhakrishnan, Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Barrister-at-law and Mr. M. C. Chagla, Barrister-at-law, readily responded to the secretary's invitation to attend the dinner and give the Indian students the pleasure of their company. The three distinguished guests had, of course, no escape from speaking after having a sumptuous meal. Over 130 guests heard a remarkably witty speech by Sir Sarvapelli, who devoted himself to explain why the League of Nations was in such a muddled position at Geneva. Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, as Sir Sarvapelli reminded him, did not miss the occasion to give us a post-war history of Europe, which was on the point of a great flare-up. Of course, Mr. Purshottamdas was conscious that he lacked the oratory of the learned Oxford professor and he confined himself to a few remarks to emphasise on the need of a socialistic outlook on the part of young Indians. Mr. Chagla rightly dealt with the so-called communal problem. He asserted that there was no such thing as the Hindu-Muslim problem. The assertion brought forth loud cheers from the Muslim students, who were joined by the Hindus, the Parsees and the English comrades. Now, we are assured, the Congress point of view will be made available to us by the Majlis, which has invited Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, to do so.

Sir Sarvapelli confessed that he was impressed by what he had seen in the hall that evening. Referring to the decoration of the hall with the tri-coloured Congress flags and the huge bills that told a tale about the poverty of India, the average earning of an Indian and the death mortality of the country, Sir Sarvapelli said: "the civilizing effect of British Imperialism has taught us the art of propaganda, that I notice around me." This brought the first laugh in the audience, which burst into another as the Oxford philosopher confessed "But I am a teacher of a useless subject at Oxford and all those who are useless go to Oxford when they are found to be useless."

Pacifist Movement

Sir Sarvapelli then dealt with the two questions that are at present agitating the minds of people living in Britain and on the Continent. People of Europe say to one another, he said, "We are not sure of earning our living and we are going to be killed in the next war." "This country" has become very nervous of war and public opinion against war has been stimulated largely by the development of aerial warfare. So long as the decisive battles between nations were fought on land and sea, Great Britain being an island, was saved from the horrors of warfare on her own soil. Her powerful navy kept would-be invaders at bay and whatever battles were fought between British and other armies were invariably on foreign soil—on the Continent of Europe. The development of the bombing aeroplane has altered these conditions and made it not only possible but probable that the next war in which Britain is involved will bring death and destruction to the civilian population in the British Isles as much as to soldiers in the front lines abroad. The knowledge that such a reversal in the implications of war, said Sir Sarvapelli, is at the root of the rapid expansion of the pacifist movement in this country.

The Source Of The Evil

The speaker went on to raise the question as to the effect of these circumstances on the British Empire. Would it be possible, he wondered, for Britain to hold India, a country several thousands of miles away, now that the technique of aerial fighting had been carried to such great perfection. The suggestion underlying this inquiry was that the efforts being made by the British Government to reconcile Indian opinion are due to the recognition by the imperialists that they must change the basis and the methods of their control if the fabric of the Empire is to be preserved unimpaired. Turning to the problem of the League of Nations, Sir Sarvapelli expressed opinions, which are not very flattering to that organisation. While, he said, he did not suppose that it had any economic background, it was intended merely to perpetuate the international *status quo*, however illegal and unconstitutional it might be. It is a question of law, not of justice, he declared. The object of the League is only to protect the given system of international relations. Experience shows that it is inadequate as a method of ensuring world peace. So long as the world is dominated by economic exploitation the League of Nations cannot serve any useful purpose. The source of our evils, he said, must be sought in the prevailing social order. It is that order which provides the framework of our life and it is essential to change that framework and not merely the maladjustments which

(Continued on page 9 Col 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE SUDETEN PROBLEM.

Through, let us say, the "good offices" of Great Britain, the problem of the German minority in Czecho Slovakia is likely to be solved, for the time being, amicably. Herr Henlein has been to London where, after conversations with statesmen and important personages, he was found to be in an agreeably accommodating mood. Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, has also approached, on the other hand, Nazi authorities, and has been assured that they too desire nothing more than a peaceful settlement of the problem. We have, therefore, no doubt that the conciliatory gesture of the Czech Government will meet with a favourable response. But it is not surprising Germany will be content with gaining the opportunities that the proposed concessions will give the Sudeten Germans. She will choose her own time to utilise them for precipitating a crisis. Meanwhile she can devote her attention to Hungary—unless Big Brother Mussolini assumes a frowning look.

POPE BLESSES FRANCO.

The country-wide outbreak of Swastikas which marked the visit of Herr Hitler to Italy, evoked an eloquent and indignant protest from His Holiness the Pope, who grieved over the tragedy of Christians substituting another Cross for Christ's Cross and making much of it. That protest brought forth in the famous anonymous article in Signor Mussolini's "Il Popolo d'Italia," a characteristically impudent rejoinder. His Holiness, naturally, allowed it to go unchallenged and the incident was closed. We are, however, reminded of it, by the news that the Vatican having frequently blessed General Franco, has now bestowed upon him a "de jure" recognition of his rule in Spain. General Franco is a man whose revolt owes itself and its progress to the inspiration, full guidance and equally full assistance of Italy and Germany. Moreover there is practically nothing in the teachings of Christ which he has not deliberately and cold-bloodedly outraged, including the messacring on a very large scale of women and children. It is to this man that His Holiness the Pope has extended his holy and paternal recognition. We do not need to comment further upon it.

BRITISH LABOUR'S CHANCE.

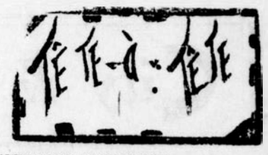
According to a B.O.W. report on May 25, a joint conference between employers and trade unions in the chief industries involved in rearmament work, will be held to explore further questions raised by the recent appeal by the Prime Minister and Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, to both sides in these industries to consider together the means of facilitating production in connection with Government's acceleration of the rearmament programme." This rather vague message refers to an invaluable opportunity for Labour which may not occur again. The fact is that the Prime Minister and Sir Thomas Inskip called the Trade Unions in consultation a few weeks ago. To the Premier's appeal for co-operation the Trade Union leaders replied by demanding that the Government should clearly define the object of rearmament and British Foreign Policy. That put Mr. Neville Chamberlain in an awkward fix. The conference was postponed. But is now trying to achieve his object by the method of a "joint" conference with trade unions and employers. The Labour leaders, however, possess the whip-hand if they do not allow themselves to be stampeded and fooled by the Government and the employers. Given firmness they can still influence British foreign policy by compelling the Government clearly to commit itself as to where it stands and will stand. But British Labour can never be relied upon to resist its enemies in the interests of its own principles and policy.

THE RIGHT PROCEDURE

The Congress Working Committee did the right thing in referring the question of differences between the C. P. Premier and three of his colleagues to the local Congress Legislative Party for consideration and action. The question is one essentially of internal adjustment or discipline and should have been first considered by the whole Ministry or the Party in consultation with Sardar Vallabhbhai as Chairman of the Parliamentary Board. It need not have come before the Working Committee in the first instance. However, the Working Committee has followed the right procedure in advising the Premier and Leader of the Party to refer the question to the Party itself. As the Party meeting will be presided over by the Sardar and attended by other members of the Parliamentary Board, it is to be hoped the Party will deal with the question in a manner most calculated to promote harmony within itself and in the Ministry.

FEDERATION CONDEMNED

The All-India Marwari Federation, which has just concluded its annual session at Calcutta, has done well to pass a resolution condemning the federal scheme as adumbrated in the Government of India Act. This protest, coming as it does from a community of very practical businessmen, once again emphasises the nation's determination to resist the monstrous constitution which is sought to be imposed upon this country. The Marwari community, however, must not be content merely with passing such resolutions. They must support the Congress with all their strength and resources. The demand made by the Marwari Federation that the subjects of States should be vouchsafed their fundamental rights as citizens and also that they should be represented by their own delegates in the proposed Federal Assembly is also eminently reasonable, and has already been stressed from a number of platforms. The need of the hour is unity among all nationalist ranks and the Marwaris ought to lose no time in mustering under the Congress banner.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"Those who believe that there is still a power working out the purpose in life may believe that God still has work for the British Empire, greater than in the past. We may be guided to save the world from barbarism which is so conspicuous in concentration camps in Spain, Japan and China."

—Dr. Woodward, Bishop of Bristol.

* * *

According to an Anglo-Indian Simla correspondent "indications do not suggest that the problem of agreement (between India and Lancashire) is simplifying....."

But everything is going to be quite O. K. now. As a Karachi report says, "Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon (of Ottawa fame) left last night for Simla to represent Sind in the Indo-British Trade Talks."

* * *

Apropos of the Muslim League Honours' List—sorry, very sorry, what we mean is that on reading the personnel of the Executive Committee of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, the Junior Colleague has drawn our attention to at least two very grave omissions.

We partly agree with the smart youngster.

That is to say, while the omission of Maulana Hasrat Mohani is intelligible enough, we cannot possibly understand the exclusion of that great leader of the Muslim League, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore.

* * *

Brother B. F. Bharucha, calls upon the Working Committee "to secure the good will and support of Britain's trusted friends like General Botha....."

The difficulty, however, is that to achieve it, the Working Committee will have to die first.

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain is laid up with gout, says a London cable.

What, in spite of that realistic warmth with which he has been treated by Mussolini and Hitler?

* * *

Addressing an audience of Genoa workers and their families Signor Mussolini said that "the Italian Empire would be completed and developed by the Italian people."

Now what is his next objective, besides, of course, Spain?

* * *

And, yes, Il Duce's exclusive compliment to the Italian people, constitutes, does it not, a rather discourteous cold douche to Mr. Chamberlain.

Which, by the way, may perhaps account for the British realist's gout after all.

* * *

"The Pope", says a Vatican City message, "has sent a Nuncio at Burgos, thus according General Franco 'de jure' recognition."

This is not of course, due to the filial reply of "Il Popolo d'Italia" (Mussolini's paper) to the Holy Father's protest against the display in Italy of a cross which is not Christ's namely, the Swastika.

It is sheer benediction by His Holiness on General Franco, in the latter's own very Christian right.

* * *

By the way, a few more determined and large scale bombings of Spanish women and children, to say nothing of civilian houses and churches from the German aeroplanes and the "de jure" will turn into "de facto"

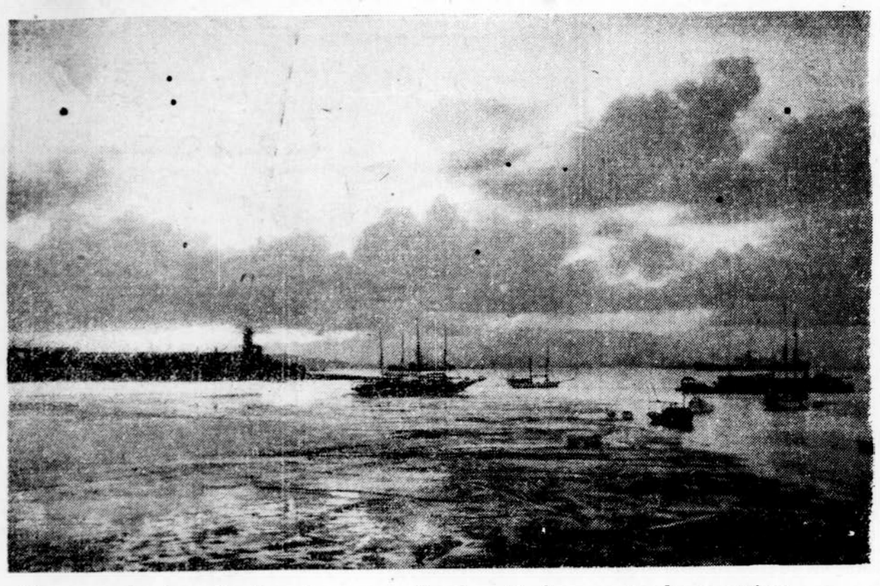
Or will it be held up until Franco uses these Swastika 'planes for spraying Spain with poison gas?

* * *

The student's allowance had run out, so he wrote home for more money. Feeling a bit nervous about the impression it would make, he ended his letter: "P.S.—I did not like writing to you. In fact, I ran after the postman to get this letter back."

A week later he received the following reply:

"You will be glad to know I did not receive your letter."



Monsoon clouds gathering strong over Bombay Harbour yesterday morning.

Make British Empire As Strong As Possible

Hore-Belisha On Importance Of Role Army Plays In Modern World

LONDON, May 16.

Addressing over 2,000 "Old Contemptibles" with wives and friends last night War Minister Hore-Belisha said "We want to make the army the most popular of all professions. It certainly is best and most honourable because without it there would be no British Empire and no decent England to-day. We want to make the Empire as strong as possible because surely if Britain is strong other nations will hesitate before starting another war".

"Old Contemptibles" is an organisation of ex-soldiers who served in original British Expeditionary Force which went to France in 1914."—Reuter.

Japanese Claim To Have Cut Lunghai Line

THEIR NET OF STEEL TIGHTENING ROUND HSUCHOW

TOKYO, May 17.

The Japanese claim that after several days of successful operations their net of steel is tightening around Hsuchow, the vital junction of Lunghai and Tientsin-Pukow Railways.

One column is said to have occupied Pawangshan six miles south of the junction, another is said to have occupied Shihpali five miles to the west. The Japanese claim to have cut the Lunghai line at five points.

Chinese Counter-Claim

A Hankow cable states:—

The Chinese hitherto have not admitted that the Lunghai line was cut to-night, and claim that they were successful in the clashes. It is officially stated that the forces defending Hsuchow are still in control and that there is no intention of withdrawing.

While deep anxiety prevails over the situation at Hsuchow, Chinese military authorities emphasise extreme alarm is unjustified.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ADVANCE ON HSUCHOW

TOKIO, May 17.

The Japanese forces are now drawn up in a semi-circle at an average radius of 37 miles around Hsuchow and it is claimed that in some sectors the troops are only seven miles from Hsuchow. Their leftwing has reached the eastern bank of the Grand Canal after reducing Taierhchawang.

A Hankow cable states:

It is admitted that the Japanese made raids on the Lunghai Railway but the line everywhere has been cleared of the Japanese troops, after severe engagements.—Reuter

FURTHER DROP IN CHINESE DOLLAR

SHANGHAI, May 17.

Following a further fall in the Chinese Dollar which has been officially fixed at ten and five-eighths pence, a general ten per cent increase in prices is announced.—Reuter.

JAPANESE VICTORY

TOKIO, May 17.

The Japanese claim to have completely occupied Chaohsein.—Reuter's Special.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN YEROWDA JAIL

Echo Of Political Prisoners' Day Celebration

POONA, May 17.

It is understood that Mr. Karhadkar and three other Congress Socialist workers of Sholapur, who are undergoing imprisonment in connection with the celebration of the "Political Prisoners' Day," have started hunger-strike in the Yerawda Central Prison, where they were recently transferred from the Bijapur Jail, as a protest against alleged whipping of their co-political prisoners in that (Bijapur) Jail.

It is further learnt that eleven prisoners convicted in connection with the Maharashtra Conspiracy Case, have also refused to take food from to-day in sympathy with the above-mentioned hunger-strikers.—United Press.

SURPRISE FOR FRANCE

Blondel On Mussolini's Genoa Speech

PARIS, May 17.

Following a Cabinet meeting M. Blondel has been instructed to inform the Italian Government of the surprise to the French circles caused by Sgr. Mussolini's speech at Genoa.—Reuter.

Why Compensatory Allowance To I. C. S. Is Withdrawn

LONDON, May 16.

In the Commons answering to Sir John Wardlaw Milne, who asked on what grounds the Government of India had cancelled the Presidency Towns Compensatory Allowance to Civil Servants, Lord Stanley said that he understood that Government of India had withdrawn allowances from the officers of the Central Departments at Bombay and Calcutta on the grounds that they were no longer compensatory, but a source of profits.

Lord Zetland was aware of the protests and was expecting the Government of India's views on such protests made by officers appointed by the Secretary of State.—Reuter.

American 'Planes For Britain

Manufacturers Too Busy To Meet Requirements

WASHINGTON, May 16.

According to well-informed officials here the British Air Mission which left for Canada on Saturday has reported to the British Air Ministry that although prices are reasonable, American manufacturers are too busy to produce 'planes sufficient in quantities to meet Britain's requirements.—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE DECISIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

sent Nawab of Bugti and to the sense of grave insecurity of life and property which has been prevailing in that area. The Committee understands that the inquiry instituted by the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta in 1932 under Major Beetham amply confirmed the correctness of the complaints made by the people against the Nawab.

"In the opinion of the Committee it is essential, if the administration of the Bugti area is at all to improve, that the aforesaid report should be published by the Government. The Committee is strongly of the view that the authorities in India and England who have assumed responsibility for the welfare of the people of the area have signally failed to discharge that responsibility. The Committee condemns the continuance of the present autocratic and irresponsible system of administration under which the inhabitants of Bugti area have had to live and suffer all these years and expects that the authorities will take immediate measures to remedy the present state of things and place the administration of the area on a proper democratic basis".

The Working Committee on Tuesday met between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. They were to have met in the morning, but in view of Mr. Jinnah's reply, the meeting was postponed, as the leaders had to go to Juhu to consult Gandhiji. All the members of the Committee in Bombay were present at the meeting. The Committee will meet again at 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), as the Constitution Sub-Committee appointed by the Haripura Congress Session will be meeting at 2 p.m.

RESOLUTION ON MYSORE

It is gathered that the Committee will take up for discussion to-day (Wednesday) the resolution about Mysore. Since the matter has already been discussed by the Committee, the resolution will be released for publication after a few minutes discussion. The Committee will then consider the personnel of the Expert Inter-Provincial Committee and announce the same. The Committee is also expected to consider the report of the Prime Ministers' Conference and take the necessary action. The question of Volunteer and Scout organisations in the country will also be considered by the Committee.

BENGAL-BEHARI CONTROVERSY

Babu Rajendra Prasad is expected to submit to the Committee the report about the Bengal-Behari controversy in Bihar. He and Mr. P. R. Das were appointed to settle the question.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was appointed by the last Working Committee, to enquire and decide the question of Central Provinces Government on Berar. He is also expected to give his findings to the Committee and the latter will make the necessary recommendations.

Bitter Opposition Expected

Protestant Pastors Asked To Swear Allegiance To Hitler

BERLIN, May 16.

Some bitter opposition is expected to the action of the official Church Board decreeing that all protestant pastors must swear oath of allegiance to Herr Hitler before the end of the month.

In recent weeks several confessional pastors have been taking the oath but numerous pastors have always refused to swear allegiance to individuals.

In administering the Oath, the church official recites "as certainly as the spiritual office receives the commission from the Lord of the Church, it must also be conducted in loyalty to the Fuehrer, the people and the Reich, as a public office," thereby pastors become public officials.—Reuter.

HERR KETLER'S *BODY FOUND*

VIENNA, May 17.

It is revealed that the body of Herr Ketler, private secretary to Herr Von Papen was found in the Danube ten days ago. It then appeared to have been in the water for over a week. Herr Ketler who was unpopular with the Austrian Nazis vanished just after the Anschluss.—Reuter's Special.

French Manufacturers Unable To Meet Demand

PARIS, May 16.

The Air Ministry has decided to purchase a hundred American 'planes in view of the inability of the French manufacturers to fulfil the first part of the air expansion plan.

An official statement expresses the hope that the French manufacturers will be able to meet the country's future needs.

LORD LEIGH AND VICTOR COUPER DEAD

LONDON, May 17.

Death has occurred of Lord Leigh and Major-General Sir Victor Arthur Couper.—Reuter.

(Lord Leigh was born in 1839 and was Governor and Trustee of Rugby School. From 1886 to 1891 he was Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, Viscount Cross.

Major-General Sir Victor Arthur Couper was born in 1859 and served in the Ireland Army in Burma and North-West Frontier Province and in the Great War.)

KING AND QUEEN TO TOUR LANCASHIRE

LONDON, May 16.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth leave London to-morrow night for four days' tour to Lancashire which will be one of the most extensive Royal journies since the beginning of the reign.

Itinerary lies chiefly through industrial areas. Principal halts will be at Blackpool, Manchester and Liverpool but Their Majesties will pass through many of Lancashire's smaller industrial towns and visits will also be made to Lancashire coalfields. Their Majesties return to London on Friday evening.—Reuter.

LAW AND ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED

LUCKNOW, May 17.

The Cawnpore labour situation is engaging the serious attention of the Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, and Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Minister for Justice and Industries, since their return to Lucknow from Bombay after attending the Congress Premiers' Conference.

"The recent strike resorted to by the mill workers of Cawnpore has made the labour situation more complex," declared the Premier in the course of an interview with the "United Press."

Asked what would be the attitude of the Government in tackling the situation, the United Provinces Premier replied: "The Government's immediate duty is to maintain law and order and we would not fail to maintain it. All possible steps will be taken to meet the exigencies of the situation."

He stated further that, according to the Press reports, the workers did not give any hearing either to the leaders of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha or to the Congress. Moreover, the Government were approached neither by the labourers nor the employers. And, hence, the whole matter is apparently confined to the two bodies themselves.

Asked as to whether the Government resolution on the U. P. Labour Inquiry would be published and whether the strike would expedite or delay the said resolution, the Premier remarked that he could not express any opinion at this stage.—United Press.

Hitler and Mussolini in the forefront and other German and Italian officers behind them, standing in attention, during the singing of National Anthem at the Sports Stadium on the occasion of Hitler's visit to Rome.

CONSERVATIVE PAPERS WELCOME CHANGES

"Daily Herald" Sticks To Demand For Enquiry Into Air Defence

LONDON, May 17.

The changes in the Government—commented on in the press on party lines—are welcomed by Conservative newspapers which particularly has approved the Air Ministry appointments and pays a tribute to Sir Kingsley Wood's energy and organising ability and point out that Captain Harold Balfour is a practical airman.

On the contrary the "News Chronicle" and the "Daily Herald" agree with Major Attlee's reported criticism that "it is not much use shuffling cards when it is really a new pack that you want."

The "Herald" adds that the re-shuffling must not be made an excuse for shelving the real investigation into the air situation.

Meanwhile, following the changes, Mr. Churchill has withdrawn the motion for enquiry into the state of air defence and a hundred Government supporters have put down a motion assuring the Government of wholehearted support in their efforts to bring the air defence to the highest pitch of efficiency and deprecating, the suggestion for an enquiry as calculated to hamper the speed and success thereof.—Reuter's Special.

Air Defences Debate Postponed

LONDON, May 17.

In consequence of the Prime Minister's illness the debate on May 19 on Major Attlee's motion with regard to Air defences in which Mr. Neville Chamberlain had intended to participate has been postponed.—Reuter.

LORD WEIR'S RESIGNATION

LONDON, May 17.

It is understood that Lord Weir has resigned from the Air Council following the resignation of Lord Swinton, with whom he worked in close co-operation.

Lord Weir has also abandoned, therefore, the unofficial position of adviser to the Government on the expansion in aircraft industry.—Reuter's Special.

Garbas Under Moonlight On Juhu Beach

(From A Correspondent)

The holiday spirit of the people was at full swing last Sunday evening at Juhu; the crowd was so huge that even the pedestrians, cars and buses found their way on either sides with great difficulty.

To add to this number on the lovely Juhu Beach, two other social functions attracted good number of society people from the suburbs Bombay and from Juhu proper.

The first was a Garba party of the Gujarati ladies at the Juhu Parnakuti of Mr. Manilal C. Modi. The garbas commenced after 9 p. m., and there was keen rivalry, as garbas after garbas followed in quick succession and as they were sung by the Gajarati women in their sweet melodious voice under the beautiful Juhu palms and refreshing moonlight of the fullmoon day.

Juhu was thus fortunate to have two such functions this season.

ARCHITECTURAL TREASURES OF ELEPHANTA CAVES

Archaeological Survey Of India Adopts New Preservation Methods

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

How geological aid was requisitioned to devise ways and means for the preservation of the famous sculptures in the Elephanta Caves is revealed by information lately received.

The Elphanta caves lie off the coast of Bombay, about 7 miles from Bombay harbour. As is well-known there are several caves containing sculptures of Hindu Gods and mythological figures hewn out of the solid rock. The caves and sculptures are said to date from the 6th century A.D. During the time when the island was under the occupation of the Portuguese (1584 to 1774 A.D.) the caves were in a very neglected state and the sculptures were also subjected to disfigurement at the hands of the garrison which occupied the island. The caves were cleaned up after the island came under British occupation, but it was not until 1872 that any effort was made to preserve the architectural treasures.

The main cave shows that dirt and debris must have accumulated to a height of about 4 to 4½ ft. from the floor, the walls to that height showing deep decay due to the action of accumulated salts.

CRACKS AND FRACTURES

In 1935 some fragments of the sculptured figures, which had developed fractures, fell off and measures had to be devised to prevent not only the further development of cracks and fractures but also the general decay of the rock surface.

A Committee was appointed by Government to go into the whole question of preservation and to recommend suitable measures.

An officer of the Geological Survey of India was deputed to advise the Committee on the Geological aspect of the problem.

The Committee examined the caves. Samples of the decayed rock from the floor and wall of the caves were collected. One set of samples was analysed for soluble salts in the Geological Survey Laboratory and duplicates were handed over to the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Specimens of decayed rock were also sent to the Government Test House, Alipore.

The analyses of samples revealed the presence of appreciable quantities of sulphates, chlorides and nitrates in the decayed rock.

ACTION OF SALTS

On the result of these investigations, recommendations were made about the steps to be taken for the preservation of the caves. These recommendations have been accepted by the Committee.

The decay it was said, is due to the action of salts derived from wind-borne moisture from the sea, to organic matter accumulated during the years of neglect and to decomposition of pyrites in the rock, the acid so generated acting on the minerals and producing sulphates notably of calcium, magnesium and the alkalies. The dripping of water from cracks in the roof also played an important part in the decay.

For the prevention of decay and the formation of cracks, it was suggested that the cracks in the images and sculptured parts should be cleaned free of dust and salts and cemented together with a suitable cement the larger pieces being held together by rivets of a non-rusting alloy. The cement should be protected from atmospheric action by a coat of preservative or varnish on the surface.

PRESERVATION AIDS.

For the removal of the accumulated salts on the surface, the repeated application of paper pulp where sculptured figures were concerned, and spraying by water where the walls had no figures or other ornamentation, were recommended. The surface could then be dried by compressed air and preserved against future accumulation of salts by the application of a suitable varnish.

To put a stop to the percolation of water through the roof, it was suggested that the top of the roof forming the hill side should be stripped free of soil, the joints cement-grouted and the surface printed periodically with asphalt.

Steps have since been taken by the Archaeological Survey of India giving effect to most of these recommendations.

TALE OF WOE

Destitution Drives Woman To Attempt Suicide

JUBBULPORE, May 16.

"As regards punishment, the unfortunate accused deserves indulgence. She wanted to commit suicide on account of family discord and destitution", observed Mr. S. A. M. Jafry, Additional Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore, in holding Mst. Tijia guilty of murder and attempting to commit suicide.

She was acquitted under section 562 with an admonition on the suicide charge and sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of murder.

The Judge further observed that as there were extenuating circumstances in this case, it was being referred for a mitigation of the sentence to the Provincial Government, provided the judgment was upheld by the High Court, in the event of an appeal.

The prosecution allegations were that the accused used to be ill-treated by her husband and mother-in-law. The climax was reached when her husband severely thrashed her while her mother-in-law struck her with a broom. After this she was starved for a number of days and, in desperation, she took her daughter, aged four, and jumped into a well, her idea being that no one would look after the child if she was dead. Her drowning cries attracted villagers who rescued her, but the child died subsequently.—United Press.

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Communal Unity

First Condition Of Social Progress

Congress Never Recognised Any Distinctions; Says Dr. Khan Saheb

"NOT INDIVIDUAL UPLIFT BUT THE PROGRESS OF THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE IS OUR GOAL; AND FREEDOM IS A FIRST CONDITION OF SOCIAL PROGRESS. FREEDOM CAN NEVER BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT COMPLETE UNITY."

In these significant words, the Hon. Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier of the North-West Frontier, summarised the attitude of the Congress towards the so-called communal problem. The occasion was a speech he delivered under the auspices of the Majlis-e-Ittehad at the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided.

THE KHAN BROTHERS

Mr. Munshi in requesting Dr. Khan Saheb to speak on the communal problem said that the names of Dr. Khan Saheb and his brother, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had become household words throughout India.

Dr. Khan Saheb in the course of his speech said that it was as easy as it was dangerous to speak of politics. Luckily the days had gone by when leaders used to expound their favourite theories from the platform and then go to sleep.

As for the Hindu-Muslim question, the speaker said, that he did not know what the difference was between a Hindu and a Muslim. He only wanted Freedom, that Freedom for which the whole of mankind yearns. He also wanted men who would fight for Freedom.

FEAR V. FREEDOM

But a strange situation prevailed in India. People asked for protection and safeguards. That was a result of fear, fear that the sister communities might not give them what they wanted. When men were moved by fear their minds become clouded. Fear ruined mankind. People who were infected with this kind of fear had nothing to do with Freedom.

Dr. Khan Saheb then proceeded to describe the condition of India under Freedom. "Once we are free we would be able to develop our industries; but under Freedom the exploitation of the poor by the rich would have to stop. It is impossible for one to be happy while one's brethren were starving."

This Hindu-Muslim quarrel was not a quarrel of the people. It had nothing to do with the poor. The basis of these quarrels were personal. As long as people did not think and perceive what was for their own good they would be thus exploited. First of all we were not masters in our own land. What power had we that we should quarrel about its division. We cannot achieve Freedom till we ceased thinking in terms of individuals and sects and thought of the interest of the whole country.

WHY THESE DISTINCTIONS?

Nowhere else in the world was this distinction of Hindu and Muslim. The Indian National Congress did not recognise any such distinctions. It was only when all these distinctions were abolished and everybody met together and lived in love that Independence could be achieved.

Continuing the Frontier Premier said that Mother India was ill: the land that once flowed with milk and honey was lying waste. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis were the children of Mother India. It was their duty to nurse her into recovery; instead they were worsening her condition by quarrelling among themselves. People distinguish themselves as Hindus and Muslims, but they never claimed to be heroes; Heroes would never be slaves. We must rival each other in heroism; in fighting for Freedom.

NON-VIOLENCE

Continuing the speaker said that the greatest heroism lay in non-violence. If people succumbed to violence or used it against others they did not deserve to be free. Violence was against the Law of God. It was only when a man was prepared to sacrifice his all that he could be non-violent, and once we were prepared to sacrifice freedom would be within our reach.

Freedom was never granted. It should be wrested from unwilling hands. It would never be so wrested till we were prepared to pay its price.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, extended a hearty welcome to the Premier of the North-West Frontier Province.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

He said that people some times alleged that Congress was an organisation of Hindus. The honoured guest was the living refutation of such an insinuation. Congress recognised no distinction of religion. A man's religion was not relevant in the fight for Freedom.

People again said that non-violence was a creed of the weak and the timid. The heroic Pathan whom they were honouring and his followers was evidence enough against such a contention.

Turning to the question of communal unity Mr. Kher observed that it was strange to find that we were so backward, in spite of the fact that we had produced men who were great in science and arts. The only reason for this state of affairs was want of unity and organisation. We had yet to learn to sacrifice personal prestige in the interests of unity. We had yet to develope the character and the discipline needed to keep us united. Once united there was no power on earth which would keep us from our destiny.

Concluding the Premier said that India did not know any distinctions of religion; she did not even know any distinction of country. Anybody, of whatsoever religion or whatsoever country, provided he was genuinely interested in the welfare of India was welcome as a brother.

IS IT INDIANISATION?

Indian Merchants Protest Against Appointing Non-Indian As Supdt. Of Insurance

BOMBAY, May 17.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have sent the following telegram to-day, to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Simla, in connection with the appointment of a non-Indian to the post of Superintendent of Insurance:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, feel extremely disappointed at the action of the Government in appointing a non-Indian to the post of the Superintendent of Insurance. Government have done so in utter disregard of the wishes expressed by the leaders of Indian thought, Indian commercial community and Indian insurance interests.

"During discussions on the Insurance Bill, it was particularly urged that such a key position, the duties and responsibilities connected with which having a direct bearing on the progress of Indian insurance, should be held by a national of the country.

"It is regrettable that Government have chosen to ignore the popular wishes in the matter and have appointed a non-Indian. Recent tendency to bring in foreign experts is a matter on which the Indian Legislature expressed itself unequivocally. Instances of this kind go to strengthen the fear in the public mind that the policy of Indianisation is not being followed earnestly."—United Press.

Wage-Cut In Malaya

Plea For Stoppage Of Assisted Emigration Ceylon Example

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 16.

It is reported that there has been a ten per cent wage-cut in Malaya. The rate of wages is now 45 cents as against 50 cents formerly. Time has therefore come for the Government of India seriously to consider whether it would be better under the present conditions to stop further assisted emigration to Malaya.

In this connection the experience of Ceylon may be useful recalled. One result of the stoppage of the assisted emigration the Ceylon has been that there has been no wage-cut since then in Ceylon. As the main reason adduced for the wage-cut in Malaya appears to be that there is not sufficient work for even the present number of Indian labourers in Malaya it is a strong reason why the Government of India should take similar measures and stop assisted emigration to Malaya also.

I understand that the Madras Government's consent is necessary for stopping emigration to Malaya. Correspondence on the subject is evidently going on between the Government of India and the Madras Government.

HALLET ASSUMES CHARGE

Ceremony At Govt. House

LUCKNOW, May 17.

His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett assumed office of the Governor of the United Provinces this morning at 9-30 at Government House. Mr. Panna Lal, Chief Secretary, read out the warrant of appointment, and the Acting Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court, Mr. E. Bennett administered the oath of allegiance to office, which was followed by the booming of a salute of guns. The ceremony was attended by a large number of civil and military officers, including Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, the Speaker, Dr. Sir Sitaram, President and Begum Aizaz Rasul, Deputy President of the Legislative Council, Premier Pandit, G. B. Pant, Ministers, Doctor K. N. Katju, Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Ebrahim, Swami Sampurnanand and two Parliamentary Secretaries.

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig left for Cawnpore early this morning "en route" to England by the Imperial Airways.—A.P.

PARSI NURSING DIVISIONS

Silver Jubilee And Health Exhibition

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (The Parsi Ambulance and Nursing Divisions), has issued a booklet in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Parsi Nursing Division. The booklet contains much valuable information about health matters, also the history of the activities of the Parsi Nursing Division. The Nursing Division is celebrating its Jubilee with a "Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition," similar to the one organised by them five years back.

It is to be noted that the Parsi Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade was started on the 5th Jan., 1913 by the late Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki, who gave the best years of her life in disseminating ambulance knowledge among the females of Bombay till the end of her life.

Sorabji Pochkhanawala Death Anniversary

The sad demise of the late Sir Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawala occurred on the 3rd July 1937. In commemoration of his first year's anniversary it is proposed to have the "Baj" ceremony performed by the members of the Zoroastrian Friends' Union only.

If the funds received from his friends and admirers permit, it is proposed also to have a Navjot ceremony of a Zoroastrian boy of poor parentage performed.

If any charitably-inclined gentleman or lady wishes to subscribe towards the above charitable purpose, he or she may kindly remit his or her share of donations to Mr. Kawassha Shapurji Dalal, Hon. Secretary of the Zoroastrian Friends' Union, at his residence at Plot No. 681, Zaveri Bldg., Parsi Colony, Dadar, who will acknowledge receipt for the amounts so received.

ROOT OUT SCOURGE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Congress President's Appeal For Liberal Contributions

"An earnest appeal to his countrymen to "open their purse strings" in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund has been made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress.

"The number of death from Tuberculosis in this country and particularly in the Bombay Province is appalling" says Mr. Bose. On a modest estimate in the Bombay Province alone, 24,000 people die every year from this fatal disease, people who could otherwise have contributed their quota to the service of our motherland and to the promotion of her culture and civilisation.

One will, therefore, be failing in his duty as a citizen if one does not respond to the appeal for funds that are being raised to combat Tuberculosis.

This campaign against this disease should be two-fold, curative and preventive. In the first place, no efforts should be spared to save those who are already victims of this scourge. Secondly, the people should be taught certain sanitary habits and precautions which will help them to ward off the disease.

For both of these purposes funds are needed. I appeal to my countrymen to open their purse strings wide and thereby help to eradicate this scourge from our country".

LADIES' COMMITTEE *COLLECTIONS*

A Flag Day Collection Ladies' Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji in early March. Under the auspices of this Committee, a collection was made on the Race Course at one of its Race meetings on March 9. This realised Rs. 1,016. The main collection was made on March 24 by selling Flags in the city and suburbs. The Bombay Ladies' Committee was greatly helped in their house to house collections by the teachers of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee; even the children of the Municipal and Aided Schools contributed their little mite. A net collection of Rs. 22,011-6-7 was realised as a result of this Committee's activities. For such very good results, best thanks are due not only to all members of the Committee and to their able Joint Secretaries, for their zealous and enthusiastic work, but to all those organisations, and institutions who came forward with their very ready help and co-operation.

CROP OF WAKF ACT CASES

Collector Of Bombay Launches Proceedings Against Trustees

A number of cases against several Borahs instituted under the Mussalman Wakf Act were heard on Tuesday by Mr. Indra Narayan the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

These cases have been instituted at the instance of the Collector of Bombay calling upon the trustees to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for their failure to render accounts of the trust properties.

Upto a certain stage, Mr. Eastley, the Government Solicitor, was appearing on behalf of the Government to help the Court in conducting these cases, but from Tuesday Dewan Bahadur Shinghne, the Government Advocate, took charge of the case.

He was assisted by the office of the Collector and Mr. Chelshankar D. Vyas, Advocate, representing the Daudi Borah Wakfs and Trusts' Welfare Association.

The respondents were represented by Mr. Numanbhoy of Ahmedabad.

DEFENCE OBJECTION OVERRULED

At the outset, Mr. Numanbhoy objected to the hearing of the cases on the ground that the learned judge was not sitting in the ordinary course, but was using the holidays for the proceedings.

The judge, however, ruled out the objection and proceeded with the cases.

The Court asked Dewan Bahadur Shinghe whether the Collector should be made a party to the proceedings.

Mr. Shinghne pointed out Section 141 of the Cr.P.C. and said that the Collector could be brought in as a proper party, if not as a necessary party. On Mr. Numanbhoy's objection to this procedure Mr. Shinghne suggested that the affidavits of the clerks of the Collector might be put in, and the documents from the Sub-Registrar's office might be taken on record for the purpose of showing that the properties involved in the present cases were Wakf properties.

The Court adopted the suggestion of Mr. Shinghne who further pointed out that there was a ruling of the Patna High Court, whereby the Collector could, if necessary be brought in as a party

PATNA RULING

At this stage Mr. Eastley stood up and addressed the Court as "amicus curie".

He contended that the Patna ruling would not be applicable to the present cases, because in the Patna Court, the point whether the Collector could be brought in as a party was not at issue, and the Collector's presence therein was not objected to.

WAKF PROPERTIES

Thereafter the cases against Hasanali Abdul Hussain were taken up.

In these cases the properties of Falkland Road and Sarang Street were involved. It was contended by Hasanali that these properties were not Wakf.

Mr. Shinghne, however, got the records from the Collector's and Sub-Registrar's offices produced through the clerks concerned showing that the documents pertaining to these properties were purchased by Husainali and others as Trustees.

Thereafter the cases against Karimji Ibrahimji, Bai Miriambai, Gulam Hussein Alibhoy Jariwalla, and Ibrahim Mohamedally Thaverbhoy were taken up in turn. Documents were produced by the Government Advocate to show that the properties were Wakf.

TO FEED PILGRIMS

Ibrahim Monamedally Thaverbhoy in his examination-in-chief stated that he was one of the trustees of the Anjumane Qutbi and Associations which purchased properties relating to Notice No. 132 from the subscriptions and donations collected from the community.

The purpose of the collections was to feed pilgrims who visited the holy shrine at Ahmedabad.

The same witness put in several reports published by the Anjumane-Qutbi.

After hearing several other cases in which evidence of a more or less formal nature was recorded, the Court took up the case of Mohamedally Esufally Govawalla.

The case related to the properties at Doctor Street and Bhuleshwar.

COURT'S WARNING

The judge put several searching questions to the respondent and warned him against giving untrue replies, as he had done in the past.

Q: How many members are there of Anjumane Mohomedi?

A: About 50 to 100.

Q: Are you an office-bearer?

A: No, I am a member only.

FREE DINNERS?

At this stage Mr. Vyas brought to the notice of Mr. Shinghne, the fact that free dinners were given out of the income of these properties to Daudi-Borahs on a certain sacred day of the Mohamedan year.

Mr. Shinghne thereupon requested the Court to question the respondent in this respect.

Q: Tell us, whether dinners are given out of the income of these properties.

A: I am not certain about it, but I know that dinners are given from the funds collected for that purpose.

The judge again warned the respondent against giving false replies.

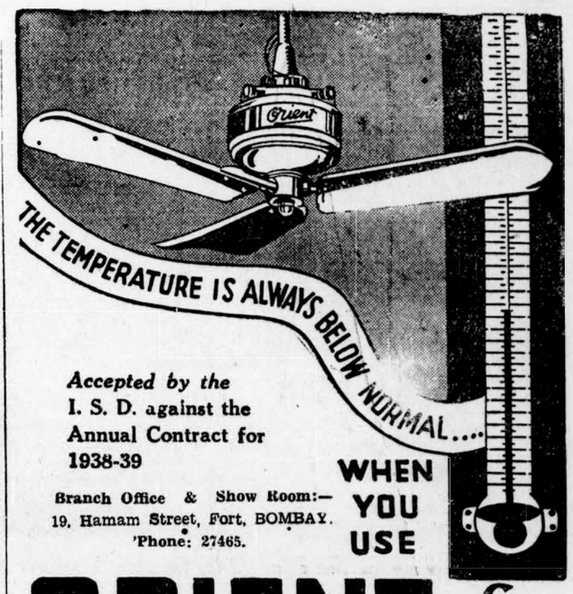
The respondent made a pathetic appeal to the Court in these words "Namdar Saheb, How can I depose to a thing which I do not know".

Judge: You are the co-owner of the property, you ought to know it. Now, please tell us whether dinners are given out of the rentals of the property or not.

The respondent then admitted that some part of the rentals was being spent on free-dinners. He further said there was one common account of the rent of the property and of the subscriptions and donations.

Further hearing of the cases was postponed to Wednesday (today).

These cases seem to have created quite a stir in the Daudi Borah community. At every hearing the Court-room was fully packed.



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Problems That Beset Modern Man

(Continued from Page 6.)

it represents. The present social order is based on exploitation and exploitation inevitably draws war in its train. To-day, we are rebelling against this order. Unless we abandon power politics war will continue and there can be no hope of exterminating it. Therefore, Professor Radhakrishnan concluded, the only solution to both the problems which beset modern man in Britain and Europe is a fundamental reconstruction of the social order.

Communal Problem

Non-Existent

Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Bombay barrister, also addressed the members of the Majlis on this occasion, and was given very cordial reception as he rose to speak. He dealt with the position of the Mussalman community and although his remarks were met with entire approval by the audience, which included Mussalmans as well as Hindus, the opinion was expressed later by all those present that the Muslim League and its present leaders would do well to pay attention to what Mr. Chagla had said. Mr. Chagla began by gracefully apologising for making a speech at all. Talking, he said, was the very basis of his professional activities and having come here for a holiday he had formed the resolution before leaving Indian shores not to make any speeches while he was abroad. What made his task all the more difficult for him was not only that he had to break this resolution but what was worse to speak on a subject which was one of the most illusory and misleading aspects of the present position in India. The Hindu-Muslim problem on which he had been asked to say a few words was, he said, non-existent. "You might as well ask me," he said, "to speak on 'Nature Loves a Vacuum', or that "Man does not admire beauty in woman'."

Chagla On Muslim League

Mr. Chagla could understand what was meant by the Irish problem, since the existence of Ulster undeniably represented a problem. He could understand what is meant by the German problem but he could not understand what was meant by the Hindu-Muslim problem, as both Hindus and Mussalmans represent a common culture. They have both contributed to that culture and its development. The name of Krishna is legendary even amongst Mussalmans and some of the finest Mussalman poets have written about the Hindu God. He could never understand what people meant by referring to Mussalmans as though they were distinct and separate human species. He had not come across any *responsible* Hindu who had challenged the religious beliefs of the Mussalmans. Certainly no responsible Hindu Congress leader had ever expressed an opinion in the least derogatory of religious convictions of the Mussalman community. Apart from religious autonomy there was nothing that any Mussalman had a right to demand for himself. Mr. Chagla continued that at one time he had himself been a member of the Muslim League. That was when its policy was to educate Mussalman masses to the level of their Hindu fellow-countrymen. The policy of the League is very different now. It is seeking to turn every Mussalman into an opponent of the Congress, which is fighting for national emancipation. That is why, Mr. Chagla declared, that he was profoundly against the League and its present leaders. While it is possible to separate Ulster from the rest of Ireland since it forms a geographical unity by itself, it is impossible and dangerous to attempt to convert the Mussalman community into the Ulster of India. Any Mussalman who puts forward communal demands, which imply the complete annihilation of our country's freedom, is not a true son of India. To-day, power is being gradually transferred from British to Indian hands. And in this situation the middle class Hindus and Mussalmans are fighting each other for the loaves and fishes of office. In so far as there is a problem, it is created by the rivalry between these groups for employment in administrative and other public posts.

The only real problem, said Mr. Chagla, is that between the Haves and the Have-nots. The hungry man is neither Hindu nor Mussalman. He wants food. Once the problem is put in that elementary light we see that there is no problem at all. Finally, exhorting his youthful listeners to avoid communalism, Mr. Chagla said "carry back to our country the national outlook. Don't leave it behind here. For Heaven's sake don't let the evil atmosphere of communalism influence you. Be not in policies either Hindu or Mussalman.

Students And May Day Demonstration

In addition to the activities of the London Majlis and the Indian Students' Federation, the Indian students in this country have during the last year or a year and a half been taking an increasing interest in political movements. One conspicuous instance where their participation was the main cause of success were the May Day demonstrations this year as well as last. While in 1937 the Indian contingent which marched to Hyde Park was reinforced by strong detachments from Oxford and Cambridge, this year we had to do without them. As May Day demonstrations were being held in these two university centres the boys felt that their presence would be more significant in the local demonstration rather than in the demonstrations in London, which were bound in any case to be highly successful. In spite of the fact that Indians in London had to do without these reinforcements, the Indian contingent in London managed to put up a very good show, indeed. The number of Indians who joined the procession and marched from the Embankment to Hyde Park—a distance of about four miles—was over 200, considerably more than last year. This total included a very large number of students but there were also present many Indian pedlars, sailors and other workers from the East End as well as a sprinkling of Indian residents in London and the provinces.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the increasing political activity of the Indian student body in this country is that it is not merely an interest in public affairs as such but an intelligent interest which leads them inevitably to take sides openly in the political conflicts of our time. The bulk of student opinion, even British student opinion, is now preoccupied with political problems and since this preoccupation reflects a desire primarily for peace and more effective democracy, the only way in which it can express itself takes forms which are inevitably directed against the prevailing policies of Government policies which make not for peace and democracy but for war and fascism. In the case of our Indian students the Leftward tendency is due not only to the influence of student activities in this country in general but also to a growing realisation of the nature of the political and economic systems which life in operation to-day. These boys are beginning to recognise more clearly than perhaps any previous generation of Indian students that the cause of India's slavery and economic subjection as well as of the wars with which the world is threatened is the same namely the system according to which the world is divided into a number of Empires each consisting of a dominant country exploiting a number of weaker subject countries. It is true, moreover, to say that this recognition is coupled with the recognition that even in the dominant country there is no homogeneity of interest, and that even there the vast bulk of the population is the object of exploitation and oppression by a small privileged ruling class. It is not so much systematic study of socialism that is instilling these basic socialist ideas in the minds of our youth. It is rather the very course of events as unfolded before their eyes by the morning newspapers.

I must add that British politicians who have occasion to meet Indian students do not fail to note the transformation and it is from their point of view a disturbing transformation. There is a medium which in a general way reflects the attitude and the interests of the students. It is the quarterly magazine entitled "Indian Student" published by the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. Three issues have already been brought out, in spite of considerable difficulties, financial and otherwise. The next number is expected to be out at the end of the month, and copies will be available in India soon after.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, TUESDAY.

Eraschaw Sorabji Shroff was arrested yesterday by the Bombay police on a warrant issued by the Resident of Hyderabad.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and directed to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 with two sureties in like amount.

The accused, the police stated, was wanted in a case in Secunderabad.

JURY ADDS RIDER.

"Death was caused by pneumonia which developed while under treatment for stab wounds inflicted on him," was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest on Dattatraya Gajanan Kamat (23), a Radio repairer who was attacked by some Mahomedans near Null Bazar on the night of April 17.

A rider was added by the jury that the suspect Noorainsha Jakirsha, ought to be prosecuted under Section 326 and 147 I.P.C.

A police Sub-Inspector described his struggle with the suspect. He said that he was only twenty paces away when the suspect struck the deceased on the back. He shouted out to suspect when he tried to escape.

Witness chased him and caught him by the collar. The suspect attempted to free himself, and tore witness's uniform. Witness then pointed his revolver at him and also at the crowd which rushed at him. He stopped a taxi and put the suspect into it.

GRUESOME FIND.

Concealed in a wooden box in a hut within the compound of the Haji Ismail Haji Allana Sanatorium, Antop Hill, off Matunga, was found last night, the body of a municipal sweeper, who had been strangled to death.

The gruesome murder is said to be the sequel to a love affair between the wife of the murdered man and another person.

The victim's name is Sitya Jadhav.

It appears that the sweeper and his wife Haribai used to live in a hut in the compound of the Sanatarium. He used to do odd jobs in the sanatorium also.

Last night the manager of the Sanatorium heard strange and ghoulish cries emanating from the hut. He immediately telephoned the Kingsway police.

The police arrived soon after and went into the hut. They found the woman Haribai and another man Amlog Kaboo, said to be her lover, in the hut. Their clothes were it is stated stained with blood.

Questioned as to the whereabouts of the deceased, they gave no satisfactory answer. A search was then instituted and the body found concealed in the trunk.

Post-mortem examination showed that death was caused by asphyxiation due to throttling.

Haribai and Amlog Kaloo were arrested at midnight.

It is stated that Amlog Kaloo pointed out to the police the place where he had concealed the knife with which the alleged murder was committed.

The inquest is fixed for tomorrow.

The accused have been remanded to police custody till the 31st instant.

Inspector B. D. Sawant of the Kingsway police station is in charge of investigation.

SUTTORIA JAILED.

"In view of the extensive scale of the gambling business carried on by the accused, having his Head Office in Bombay and two branch offices, one at Poona and the other at Nasik, it is necessary that there should be a deterrent sentence," said the Chief Presidency Magistrate in sentencing Jayantilal Damaji Dani to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, to three months' further imprisonment on a charge of running a common gaming house.

One Gullo Gulam Hussain who owed a rupee to his friend, is stated to have stabbed him at Null Bazar, yesterday, when he demanded the sum from him.

Pending further enquiries he was ordered be released on bail in a sum of Rs.50 till May 24 at Girgaum Police Court.

THEOSOPHICAL YOUTH LODGE

Debate On "Sex Equality Is A Myth"

An interesting debate was held on Saturday last in the Theosophical Youth Lodge. The proposition was "Sex Equality Is A Myth" Mr. N. Ulial presided.

Mr. R. P. Archarya, proposing the resolution, said human personality is characterised by sex features, and men and women are entirely different as nature has made them to fulfil different functions in life. No two men are alike and he wondered how could the two sexes be alike? Each sex has its own mysteries, and sex inequality is bound to prevail, however chivalrous the opposition might be in their fight for the cause of women, whom they oppress in private and appraise in public.

Mr. Menon opposed the resolution. In the struggle for existence, he said, woman was man's partner. She helped man to build up a new civilization, and she was the chief factor in taming his savage nature and tuning his infinite mind to settle down into a harmonious family group, at whose hearth man's finer qualities and faculties were awakened. Finally, he emphasized that the different functions of women and men had nothing to do with the inequality of sex.

Mr. Dongre seconding the resolution, said that man is a protector of woman, and therefore he was supreme. Mr. Mannay opposed the resolution.

Votes were taken and the resolution was defeated.

Rashtrabhasha Arhyapan Mandir

(From A Correspondent.)

The Rashtrabhasha Adhyapan Mandir will reopen on 18th June. Applications for admission should reach the Secretary on or before 1st June. In all, 25 students will be admitted from Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Bombay City, Gujarat and Sind. Boarding and tuition free. 15 scholarships of Rs. 10 per month will be awarded to the deserving students.

The Course will extend over 11 months. Within this period, in addition to the knowledge of advanced literature of Hindi, the knowledge of History, Politics, Geography and the art of Teaching will be imparted, so the students may be well acquainted with the present problems and be good public workers.

An applicant should not be below 20 years in age and should have passed the Rashtrabhasha Kovid Examination of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan or any other equivalent examination. He should have passed the matriculation examination or should have knowledge and should be well up in his provincial language. National work will be deemed as a qualification. For any detail correspond with the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Samity, Wardha.

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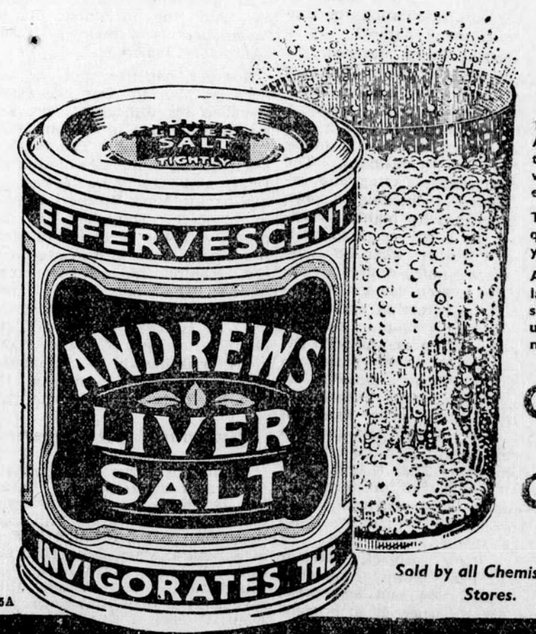

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NEWS OF SCREEN, STAGE AND STUDIOS

BIBBO:
Who is featured in Sagar's "Dynamite," at Imperial.

FILM STARS USE

Make-Up For The Eyes!

(From A Correspondent.)

"Modern" women use face powder, many of them rouge and some lip stick. Cinema artistes are no exception and not infrequently they have to wear various make-ups, too, for photographic effects. But rarely I have seen any artiste who does much about the eye make-up. This is a new art—this eye make-up, and people in the line have come to know about the great possibilities of this art, only recently.

In films under production "Desher-Mati" and "Dhartimata", (which will soon be released in Bombay) the make-up experts of New Theatres have carried out successfully many a new experiment in this line. Take, for example, the case of Uma Debi. This well-known star of New Theatres, has a beautiful pair of eyes—eyes full of the expression of a truly feminine soul. But the beauty of the eyes of Uma Debi has been enhanced a hundredfold by the use of correct eye make-up. This make-up was very properly used and the result was a most beautiful revelation. Correct eye make-up enhances the beauty of the face too.

All the three leading female artistes have been using a special eye make-up since they are on the Set in "Desher-Mati" and "Dhartimata". Saigal and other leading male players have also found this make-up very helpful, specially in the summer season.

GLOBE: "Saki," Variety Pictures' comedy-romance, featuring P. Jairaj, Khurshed, etc.

LAST WEEK'S "FIVE" RELEASES

"Rickshawala" AND "Dynamite"

(By Our Film Critic)

To someone with only a casual interest in the cinema, it would appear that no less than five films were released last week—"Rickshawala," "Bhola Raja," "Dynamite," "Kis ke Sajan?" and "Khudgharaz." Actually there were only two new releases. The first two are the names of the same Ranjit Picture, while the last three are the intriguing aliases of that mysterious personality, "Dynamite." When shall we get over this fascination for pictures with many names?

Excellent Story Material.

"Rickshawala," which was seen by the Press a day earlier than its release, is in some ways a notable production. It tells a story which is at least partly original if not wholly brilliant. The poor rickshawala slaving and saving money to be able to own rickshaws himself; highly conscious of the newly acquired position and wealth when he does own those much-desired rickshaws, his search for a bride,—outwardly a vulgarian trying to show off, but a simple rickshawala at heart, an easy prey to the machinations of a wily gang; his absurd and rather pathetic attempts to reconcile himself to the atmosphere of a bankrupt feudal estate and, in the end, his desperate return to his old job of a rickshawala. This is first rate story material, full of dramatic possibilities and removed from the conventional inanities of an average Indian film story. In choosing this subject, Director Ezra Mir has shown commendable imagination and enterprise. If he did not succeed in producing a first rate film out of this material, one must find the reason why.

The "Foreigner's Outlook."

Ezra Mir is quite a capable Director, his editing of the picture is excellent but the misfortune is that he seems to treat his story with what may be described as the "foreigner's outlook." He sees the "picturesque" aspects in Indian life, he laughs at and caricatures the absurdities and contradictions in our society; I have no doubt that he sympathizes with the poor class of Indians as represented by the rickshawalas, but (I suspect), he cannot understand them. The skit on buying a bride by her weight began as an amusing idea, but was not the joke carried too far when the fat Negress appeared and the bed-bugs scene followed?

The life of a "rickshawala" is more pitiable and sordid than even the life of other workers. It has in it the ingredients of drama—a stark grim, heart-rending drama, like Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." But to embellish it with comic antics, songs and dances and the inevitable Ranjit "qawwalies" is to make a poignant story ludicrous.

However, one need not be too hard on Mr. Mir. One can easily visualize his difficulties, too. For instance, he had to contend with "that Ranjit touch." The importation of the comic trio of Charlie, Dixit and Ghory in the cast is like having Marx Brothers to play in "Macbeth." The whole cast, indeed, (with the exception of Mazhar Khan), fails to measure up to the requirements of the story. Mazhar Khan puts over a striking performance, though now and then, he is liable to over-act. His characterization of the "nova riche" rickshawala is wonderful and to the tragic scenes in the end, he lends dramatic vitality.

"Dynamite" At Imperial

"Dynamite", the Sagar picture, released at the Imperial Cinema last Saturday is a detective "thriller" of the rather unpretentious and "popular" variety. Fans of Surendra, Maya Bannerji and Bibbo, however, can have the satisfaction of seeing their favourites in roles that gives full scope to their singing talent. Surendra (whose return we welcome after his recent illness) sings some particularly good songs. Otherwise, too, he has definitely improved in his acting even though he still suffers from a certain immobility of expression. His lighter scenes with Maya (who is developing a coquettish technique of her own) are quite amusing.

In other respects the picture is rather below the level of other Sagar productions. Even as a "thriller" it fails to thrill and the Director has failed to create the requisite atmosphere of mystery and sinister purpose. The story is rather thin and the only clever idea is the impersonation by Vasant as Madhav. But we saw the trick being done much better in "Lancer Spy".

The antics of Lalloo and Mathur, the Press reporters are a crazy combination of Laurel and Hardy and the two detectives of "Dhoop Chhaon". What is more, they are an insult to the whole profession of journalism.

The picture which runs over fourteen thousand feet could have easily been made snappy by cutting it down to a reasonable length. As it is "Dynamite" will appeal mainly to juveniles and the simple unsophisticated small town folk to whom unrealistic crime "thrillers" are a means of escaping from the drab monotony of life.

MAZHAR KHAN:
Who plays the title role in Ranjit's "Rickshawala," at West End.

Bombay Film Diary

CENTRAL: "Gopal Krishna," Prabhat's impressive mythological film, starring Shanta Apte, Ram Marathey, Parashram and a thousand cows. Outstanding performance by Parashram. Must be seen—for it is a Prabhat picture (Second week).

IMPERIAL: "Dynamite." Sagar thriller, featuring Surendra, Maya Bannerji, Bibbo and Yaqub.

KRISHNA: "Himalaya ki Beti." Featuring Enakshi Rama Rao, Maya Chatterjee, Prof. Rama.

These eyes of a Hollywood film-star are not natural. They are made-up.

(Read the article "Make-Up For The Eyes" in Col. 1).

nand. Superb scenes of Kashmir used as background for story. (Seventh and last week).

MAJESTIC: "Dhruva Kumar," Shalini Cinetone's mythological film in Marathi, featuring Indira Wadker, Prabhaker, etc. (Second week).

MINERVA: "Dhoop Chhaon," New Theatres' popular film, starring Uma Shashi, K. C. Dey and Pahari Sanyal.

OPERA HOUSE: "Jwala," Huns Picture, starring Chandramohan (outstanding performance), Vinayak, Ratnaprabha, Ashalata. Good. May be recommended. (Seventh week). Now in Marathi.

ROXY: "Nirmala," starring Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar. Outstanding performance by Devika Rani. Excellent technique. Must be seen—for it is a Devika Rani picture. (Fifth week).

WEST-END: "Rickshawala," Ranjit Film, directed by Azra Mir. Good story, excellent acting by Mazhar Khan. Average entertainment.

PLANS AND PRODUCTIONS

Bengal Govt. PRODUCE Propaganda Film

We have been recently hearing much about the need for educational and propaganda films. The C. P. Government went so far as to appoint a Committee but evidently there the matter has, for the present, ended. In C.P., however, they are faced with the difficulty of having no cinema studios in the province. The lead in this matter should have come from the Governments of Bombay and Madras.

Meanwhile we hear that the Department of Industries of the Government of Bengal has produced an interesting educational film with Sriniketan for its background.

The picture has a romantic theme—the love story of a young man and a woman, who although loved each other could not enter into wedlock because of unemployment. They then join the Industrial Department of Sriniketan and learn the technique of lacquer work, weaving, carpet-making and leather works and after some time start a cottage factory in their village, providing employment not only for themselves but for thousands of others as well. The story ends showing them happily married and conducting a prosperous house.

Saigal As "Street Singer"!

Latest news from New Theatres reveals intense activity in that studio. Director Barua and Nitin Bose are busy completing their respective pictures "Adhikar" and "Motherland".

The most interesting news, however, is that work has started on "The Street Singer," starring Saigal and Kanan Bala. This is undoubtedly a first class singing team and we may already imagine the fine musical treat this film will provide.

Still more welcome news—Kanan Bala is going to dance in "The Street Singer."

"Jailor" And "Vasantee"

Brisk activity is also manifest at the Minerva Movietone's studio at Sewree. There amidst the cotton colony by the sea side, Actor-Director-Producer Sohrab Modi is busy on two films—"Jailor" and "Vasantee." The former which features Modi himself and Leela Chitnis is almost ready and will soon be released in Bombay.

The other film, "Vasantee," features Nassem but not Sohrab Modi. The direction, too, is in new hands—those of Mr. Multani.

A visit to the studio revealed it to be occupied by a huge "set" representing a High Court room—quite an impressive affair created by Minerva's Art Director Rusi Banker.

At Film City

Suicides, Murders, etc., have been the order of the day at Film City during the last week or two. These incidents mark the final scenes of "Baghban" which are now being shot. The picture can now be said to be complete, and Mr. Kardar will shortly transfer his energies from the studio floor to the laboratory where he will give the finishing touches to his first effort for General Films Ltd.

If Minerva Movietone are making two films at a time no less than three are under production at Film City. Besides "Baghban," the other two General Films' pictures are "Pati Patni" (shades of "Miyan Biwi"?) and "Industrial India" (direct descendant of "Fashionable India" and "Romantic India.")

Here is Hope-ing!

One of the youngest and most promising film studios is the Film Corporation of India at Calcutta. After prolonged preliminary preparations they have now announced their first production "Asha" (Hope). It is claimed to be a "thrilling romance of modern age" and features Vijaykumar (who was recently seen in "Sonehra Zahar"), Debbala and Purna Chawdhry.

Mr. T. M. Parry-Davies, who is said to possess Hollywood experience is directing the picture. Very few foreign Directors have produced outstanding Indian films but, anyway, here is Hope-ing!

GOOD PUBLICITY IDEA

While other branches of film production are making headway in India, little attention is paid either by producers or distributors to proper and scientific publicity. In America and England every film is heralded by a carefully-planned campaign of press and street publicity and the producers issue a "Campaign Book" to instruct the exhibitors how best to boost the picture. Such a "Campaign Book" contains full information about the picture—story, prepared reviews, write-ups, biographies of stars and interesting news about featured players, as also reproductions of all posters, leaflets, advertisement lay-outs, blocks, matts, etc.

The General Films are perhaps the first to produce such a campaign book in India. Though it may not bear comparison with the expensively printed campaign books issued by Hollywood studios, it is a commendable effort which should be emulated by other studios. It gives detailed information about the three forthcoming General Films releases—"Baghban," "Industrial India" and "Pati Patni"—, including the story and cast of each picture, write-ups, interesting paragraphs, as well as reproductions of blocks and advertisement material.

ROHINI.
Who is featured in Shalini's "Dhruv Kumar," at Majestic.

NEHRU TO SEE

Menaka's Ballet To-night

Menaka (Mrs. Leila Sokhey) and her ballet, whose art won for them and for India the first prize at the International Dance Olympiad in 1936, are giving five performances at the Capitol commencing from to-day (Wednesday) at 10 p. m. in the presence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Governor of Bombay. There will be two performances on Thursday and Friday at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

This is the first time after nearly three years that the Menaka ballet are appearing in Bombay, and their recital should be a treat for lovers of Indian dancing.

The programme to be presented will be exactly the same as was presented at the International Dance Competition of the eleventh Olympiad in Europe two years ago.

The first half of the programme will consist of divertisements: individual short items of folk and classical dances by different members of the company.

The second half of the programme will be taken up by a full length ballet—Dev Vijay Nrittya—the dance which, according to a Hindu legend, conquered the Gods. This is danced by all the members of the company in the classical Indian technique.

SUPER: "Master Man," Krishin Movietone's "stunt-thriller," featuring Leela Chitnis. (Second).

LAMINGTON: "Lutaru Lalna," Wadia's thriller, featuring Nadia and Sarita. Also showing Haripura Congress topical. (Ninth week).

One of the young girls who appear in Prabhat Pictures' film "Dhruva", with an all-child cast, which opens on Saturday at the Krishna Cinema.

A scene from
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(Central)

MENAKA, the celebrated Indian dan-seuse, who recently returned from a triumphant tour of Europe will be appearing at the Capitol along with her ballet.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Our Madras Letter

PRACTICAL FARMING FOR GRADUATES

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POWER HOUSE AT PYKARA EXTENDED: GENERATING PLANTS TO BE INCREASED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MADRAS, May 9.

Important progress has been made towards the settlement of the outstanding issues in the Madura Mills dispute. The main question of the reduction of the labour force at Madura itself still remains to be solved, but the arbitrator, Mr. D.N. Strathie has issued his award last Thursday on the wages dispute at Papanasam and the management have announced its acceptance. The arbitrator said that both in the Steam mill and Water mill at Papanasam, spinners, winders and doublers would receive a further increase of one rupee in their monthly salary in addition to that already announced on 24th December last. Reelers of both mills would receive an increase of 10 per cent after a further increase of one rupee in their salary, on their piece work rates from 2-1-/2 pies to 2-3/4 pies per hank. These increase would be given effect to from 1st May 1938, both at Papanasam and Tuticorin. They were roughly estimated to cost Rs. 71,000 per year to the management.

In making this award Mr Strathie has formulated the important principle that the cost of living should be the main factor in determining the wages of labourers as otherwise it would seriously affect the whole economic structure and lead to the congestion of factories in towns. The management have also agreed to provide 1-1/2 lakhs for housing at Papanasam and 2 lakhs for housing at Madura, the schemes to be carried out by co-operative house-building societies. By these schemes it is hoped that labourers would become owners of the houses by payment of easy monthly instalments equivalent to the rent they now paid. As a result of this arbitration the management have agreed to recognise the Madura Labour Union, as at present constituted, both at Madura and Papanasam.

CHEAP ELECTRICITY

The power house at Pykara has now been extended and two more generating plants would be installed shortly. At present there are three machines working, fed by two pipe lines 27 inches in diameter and the new two machines would be fed by a pipe line 42 inches in diameter. The maximum capacity now is nearly 17,000 k.w. and when the new machines are put in and the new line completed the maximum capacity of the Pykara station would rise to 37,000 k.w. The generators are expected to be in operation in April 1939. With this increased capacity the way would be clear for the Government to electrify the rural areas which scheme, had long engaged their attention. Extensions of electric cables for the lighting of towns, not yet enjoying the advantage of electricity, would be undertaken. For example, Calicut would then be linked up with Pykara with a line across the Wynaad and this electrification would be completed, it is hoped, by 1940. The other Government scheme of supplying cheap power by means of electrically driven motors to villagers engaged in rural industries such as spinning would be also brought nearer practicability with the enhanced power from Pykara. The Mukerti Dam which is nearing completion is expected to be finished by the end of this month, and there would then be two reservoirs (Glenmorgan and Mukerti) feeding Pykara. The site for the third reservoir which was contemplated to complete the Pykara feeding system will be a few miles below Mukerti.

PRACTICAL FARMING FOR GRADUATES

People here had been sceptical about educated young men taking to practical farming, but it would be a slur on the Madras graduates if they could not do the work which the Punjab graduates had been doing for the last six years. Two years ago the Syndicate of the Annamalai University considered the question of utilising large tracts of land owned by the University. The suggestion of colonising these lands by students of the University was made by Mr. M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, retired Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and the Syndicate appointed an expert committee to make an enquiry. It submitted a report which was accepted by the Syndicate with certain modifications. In pursuance of this, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Shastri, Vice-Chancellor of the University, inaugurated the colonisation scheme last week. This scheme was considered by the different University authorities and final sanction was accorded on condition that there should be no financial loss. Applications were called for from graduates of Annamalai University, and those who were willing to join the scheme were interviewed also. Ten men were selected, but for some reason or other, only four presented themselves on the opening day. As a beginning about ten acres of land would be allotted to each student-farmer the work would be started in July and to get preliminary training in all agricultural operations, the students would be given opportunities at the Palur Agricultural Farm. Though there are practical difficulties and hardships, the famer's life has got some compensatory features. The scheme has got great potentialities and it is felt that educated young men would be of great help in the production of crops to villagers. Although only four staunch young men had come forward now there is every hope that there would be a great influx of unemployed graduates asking to be taken into the scheme. Assignment of lands in blocks were made by lots by the Vice-Chancellor to the candidates. In addition to the colonists, several sympathisers of the scheme took shares in the Agricultural Co-operative Society, and by special permission of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Deputy Registrar registered on the spot the new society as "Sri Nataraja Agricultural Society"

HYDERABAD REFORMS

It is understood that nothing definite will be known about the proposed reforms of the Hyderabad Legislative Council till December next, by which time, it is stated the Government will have reviewed the Ayyangar Committee Report. It might be remembered that a special Committee was appointed last year by the Nizam's Government to suggest ways and means for the extension of franchise and the reform of the Legislative Council under the presidency of Mr. S. Aravamudham Ayyangar. The time limit has been extended till July for the Committee to submit their report. It was originally expected that the Ayyangar Committee would work at Bangalore in the summer. This could not be, and the members would resume work only after the summer holidays and prepare their report. It is likely that the Committee will complete its work by September and the Government will take some time to consider the report. The publication or otherwise of the report will rest with the Government, but it is assured that some kind of communication with regard to the final decision of the Government will be issued by the end of December. The actual inauguration of the reforms will take more time as it will involve the preparation of electoral rolls and other necessary details. It will, therefore, be at least a year before the reformed Legislative Council of Hyderabad will come into being.

At the Sheriff's meeting held last Thursday, a Memorial Committee was constituted to take steps and to co-operate with other public bodies to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu in a suitable manner. In paying his tributes to the late Andhra patriot, Sir K. V. Reddi (ex-interim Chief Minister and Acting-Governor) pointed out that the one aim of Mr. Nageswara Rao was the establishment of a separate Andhra province. He referred to the recent utterances in the House of Commons and pointed out that though they might throw cold water on the dreams of many, it was not impossible to achieve their object, since within the last twelve months they had seen several settled things unsettled in India. 'It is true" stated Sir Kurma Reddi, "that Lord Stanley, the Under-Secretary of State for India, had observed in the House of Commons that the initiative for the formation of new provinces rested with His Majesty the King Emperor. They all knew it long before the Under-Secretary entered Parliament. They knew, too, that the initiative for the appointment of provincial Governors should come from His Majesty. And yet, in Orissa, when an appointment to the Governorship has been made by the King and the nominee was within 24 hours of taking charge of his offices as Governor, he was packed off, back to his old post. Where then is the impossibility of achieving the Andhra province?"

BALIDAN CORPS

"If there is any trouble in Mysore in future of the kind we recently witnessed in Viduraswatham, we want to assure people that the suffering will not fall on persons who are unprepared for sacrifice but on trained and self-sacrificing volunteers who will strictly adhere to the Gandhian creed of non-violence and prove themselves a screen in front of mere spectators on such occasions". In words to this effect Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekhara Setty the Mysore Congress representative who met Mahatma Gandhi recently in connection with the Flag question told to the Press the object of 'balidan' (self-sacrificing) Volunteer Corps which he is trying to organise in Mysore State. It is said that during his second conversation with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekhara Setty put forward his proposal that he should start the Balidan Corps in Mysore and it is claimed that this suggestion met with Mahatma's approval.

Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekhara Setty, as the Captain of this Balidan Corps, is now making all efforts to start branches of this Corps in as many parts of the State as possible. Any male resident in Mysore State not less than 18 years old is eligible for membership on signing a pledge which reads as follows: "I shall keep upto the principle of truth and non-violence under all circumstances. I shall ever be prepared to face lathi charges, shooting, etc., by police and to bear all suffering in the cause of the country. I shall myself ever be non-violent. I will not harbour any hatred against the officers of Government or the police. I shall ever regard them with brotherly love and I will be non-violent in thought, word and deed. I shall always obey the orders of the Captain. My age is more than eighteen". Forms containing the pledge printed in Kanarese have been circulated on a large scale to many centres in the State. Mr. A. Bhima Naick (Chitaldurg) has been appointed Secretary of the Balidan Corps. It is stated that whenever any trouble of a polical character is expected in any part of the State the members of this volunteer body will offer themselves as the target of official opposition and ensure that members of the public who have nothing to do with such troubles are not involved.

At a recent meeting of the Mysore City Council the names recommended by the Managing Committee for some of the streets and public places in the city were approved. The proposals were made according to a scheme to give important street, parks and circles the greatest names in Indian and Mysore history, culture and literature so as to be an inspiration to citizens in their daily life.

Jail Reforms In Madras

Hand-Spinning & Weaving As Main Industry

The Ministry of Public Information has issued the following Press Communique:—

The Government of Madras have, after acceptance of office by the present Ministry, taken the following steps in connection with the administration of Jails and Borstal Schools:—

In pursuance of the policy of conditional release referred to in the Premier's budget speech and as a measure of economy, orders have been issued for the release of nearly 2,000 prisoners convicted of crimes other than those referred to of a type in regard to which such clemency might prove dangerous to the community. The cases of about 200 more prisoners are under examination.

Orders have been issued directing the introduction of hand-spinning and hand-weaving as the main industry of prisoners in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore has an experimental measure and the question of extending the industry to other jails is under examination.

Unclassified prisoners have been supplied with butter-milk since August 1937. The quantity of salt allowed for each prisoner has been increased.

The supply of fuller's earth for washing the clothes of prisoners has been ordered.

The Government have directed that transfer of prisoners on disciplinary grounds or otherwise from jail to jail should be done sparingly and only in cases of necessity.

Radio sets presented by certain donors have been installed in the Central Jail, Vellore; the Penitentiary, Madras; the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore and the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

The supply of copies of numerous Tamil journals to Jails and Borstal Schools has been ordered.

In the Central Jail, Trichinopoly hand-pounding of the rice required for the consumption by prisoners has been started as an experimental measure.

In the Central Jail, Coimbatore the appointment of a technically qualified person as the Manager of the Spinning and Weaving Factory in the place of the Deputy Superintendent has been sanctioned with a view to improve the industry.

Oil pressing by human labour as a prison task has been directed to be stopped.

The Government have sanctioned the supply of comos and soaps to the inmates of Borstal Schools.

The District Magistrates concerned have been directed to appoint two members of the Provincial Legislature as non-official visitors to each Central and District Jail.

Other schemes such as improvement of the diet of inmates of Borstal and Certified Schools, the institution of dairies and improvements to the jail journal known as the "Howard Journal" are under consideration. Active attention is being paid to the question of improving the qualifications and training of jail officers and to the recruitment of officers possessing the special qualifications required for the work in the Borstal and Certified Schools. The Government also propose to re-examine the questions of classification, education, punishment, etc., of prisoners after the scheme of release is completed.

Mrs. Zohra Batul, a leading Muslim woman journalist, poetess and writer, who had been working in the cause of women's rights and welfare, passed away yesterday at the age of 30. She was the founder and editor of the "Sahely", Muslim women's journal.

The death has occurred of Mr. R. C. Hill, aged 82, one of the oldest European residents of Ootacamund and a popular figure here for nearly half a century.

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Churchill's New Campaign For Maintenance Of International Law And Concerted Efforts To Avert Catastrophe Of Another Great War

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., last night addressed a crowded demonstration in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, which had been organised by the Defence of Freedom and Peace Movement in association with the League of Nations Union. Sir Arthur A. Haworth presided, and among those supporting him were the Countess of Stamford, Lord Stamford, Sir Thomas Barlow, Lady Barclay, the Dean of Manchester (Dr. F. G. H. Williams), Father Fish, the Rev. W. R. Weeks, Rabbi Lehrman, Lady Haworth, Alderman Joseph Toole and Mrs. Toole, Councillor James Watts, jun., Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P. and Mrs. Duncan Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Behrens, Mr. P. M. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Crozier, Professor Fleure, Professor B. Mouat Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Orr., Councillor T. R. Ackroyd, and Mr. Randolph Churchill. An apology had been received from the Bishop of Manchester.

The chairman said that thirty years had passed since he last had the privilege of appearing on the same platform as Mr. Winston Churchill. He and Mr. Churchill, had not appeared together since, no one of them had evidently erred and strayed—(laughter),—but he would not for a moment suggest which. He was now delighted to find himself on the same platform, advocating freedom and peace in association with the League of Nations. He himself believed that if there had been more emphasis upon the League in recent years, there would not have been the necessity now to talk of rearmament. Apathy about the League had brought its own reward, and there should now be no grumbling when we had to pay an extra sixpence on the income tax.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

The following are extracts from Mr. Churchill's speech, was frequently applauded:—

I have felt it my duty to make exertions, so far as I can, to rouse the country in the face of an ever-growing danger. This is no campaign against the Government of the day nor against the Opposition. It is not intended to promote the interests of any party or to influence the course of any election. All parties are on the platform, church and chapel, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile have come together. Trade union leaders, co-operators, merchants, traders, industrialists, those who are reviving the strength of our Territorial forces, those who are working on A.R.P. —none have felt themselves debarred.

However we may differ in political opinion, however diverse our callings and stations, we have this in common. We mean to defend our island from tyranny and aggression, and so far as we can we mean to hold out a helping hand to others who may be in even more immediate danger than at this moment we are ourselves. We repudiate all ideas of abject or slothful defeatism. We wish to make our country safe and strong—she can only be safe if she is strong,—and we wish her to play her part with other Parliamentary democracies, on both sides of the Atlantic in warding off from civilisation while time yet remains, the devastating and obliterating horrors of another world war. We wish to see inaugurated a reign of international law, backed as it must be in these turbulent times by ample and if possible superabundant strength.

We make ourselves the servants of this cause, but it is no use espousing a cause without having also a method and a plan. We express our immediate plan and policy in a single sentence: "Arm and stand by the Covenant of the League of Nations". If the League of Nations has been mishandled and broken, we must rebuild it. If the authority in the Covenant is derided, we must reinforce it. If a League of peace-seeking peoples is set at naught, we must convert it into a League of armed peoples too faithful to molest others, too strong to be molested themselves.

BRUTAL ONSLAUGHT

Why should we deem this task beyond our strength at the present time? Outside this happy island the world is dark with storm. In the Far East a brutal onslaught has been made upon what was thought to be an enormous unorganised people. But the Chinese, though sadly lacking in weapons, have rallied in resistance to the cruel invader and aggressor, and it is by no means certain that in the end they will be trampled down. Here we must recognise the service which Russia is rendering in the Far East. Russia, without firing a shot, is holding the best troops of Japan close-gripped upon the Siberian front, and the rest of the Japanese armies may not in the end, be found capable of subjugating and exploiting the 400,000,000 of Chinese.

At home in Japan, there is not only financial and economic strain but also a social awakening of the Japanese people which already takes the form of serious discontent. If the Japanese nation be warned in time, they will withdraw before it is too late, from a vainglorious enterprise which, if pursued, might cast away all the wonderful progress they have made in fifty years.

SPAIN'S AGONY

Let us return to Europe. Two dictators, men of unusual force and commanding ability, are saluting and embracing each other in Rome. But anyone can see the natural antagonisms of interest and perhaps of aim which divide their peoples. Anyone can see that the Italian dictator is hard pressed. In Abyssinia, his conquest has proved a curse. The strength and resources of the industrious, amiable Italian people are draining away. Abyssinia is occupied but not subdued. A very large army is being maintained, far from home, at a ruinous cost.

The violent seizure of Austria by Nazi Germany, exposes Italy to direct contact with an aggressive Power far stronger than Italy whose leaders already speak of a road being opened to the Mediterranean and to what they call "the riches of Africa". Even the Fascists of Italy are asking themselves whether all this is to the permanent safety and advantage of their native land? Here, then, again, all is not well with dictatorial power. Behind the horseman sits dull care.

Let us come farther to the West. The agony of the civil war continues. Had it been only a Spanish quarrel fought out by Spaniards, we might have averted our eyes from its horrors; but the shameful intrusions of dictator Powers, with organised troops and masses of munitions, under the deceitful masquerade of non-intervention, has invested their struggles with an added bitterness and a significance which extends far outside the Spanish peninsula. But the Republican Government is still resisting. The end may be long delayed. The sympathy of the United States has become manifest in a remarkable degree. We may yet cherish the hope that our country, which has acted in entire good faith, may yet find the means of mediating between the combatants and helping both sides to reach some settlement which will make Spain a home for all her people.

BEST NEWS

This brings me to the best news of all. France and England, the two Parliamentary democracies of the West, have come together, openly and publicly, in a defensive alliance. They are making common cause and are taking the necessary measures in common for their mutual safety and for the defence of the principles of freedom and free government, for which they stand.

Why should we stop here? Why should we not invite others to join the combination, and why should we not associate this necessary action with the sanctions and authority of the Covenant of the League? Is this not, moreover, a policy which will, unite the greatest measure of opinion here at home? It would be a great mistake if the nation were needlessly divided by any attempt to disparage the principles of international law and collective security which were common ground between all parties at the last election.

We are already deeply involved in Europe. Only a month ago, the Prime Minister read out to the House of Commons a long list of countries in whose defence we were bound to go to war—France, Belgium, Portugal, Egypt and Iraq. He then discussed another class of countries which might become the victims of aggression for whom we were not bound to go to war, but whose fate was a matter of great interest to us. We would not make any automatic and obligatory commitments in regard to them, but would judge an act of aggression when it occurred.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Take the case of Czecho-Slovakia which he mentioned. Although we have not gone as far as France in giving a pledge to Czecho-Slovakia, Mr. Chamberlain has gone a long way. We are the ally of France, who would certainly be involved. We may be drawn in, says the Prime Minister, by the force of circumstances even in cases where there is no legal engagement. Finally, we are at this moment offering advice to Czecho-Slovakia, and if she takes that advice and makes the concessions we think right and finds herself attacked none the less, is it not clear that we are morally entangled?

If war breaks out in Europe no one can say how far it will go or who will have it in their power to stand out of it. Is it not better, then, on grounds of prudence alone, to gain the strength which comes from combined action? Is it not wise to try to invest the Covenant with reality, to unite as many nations as possible in its support, to gain a measure of protection for ourselves in return for the risks we are to run for others?

By this present policy of decrying the League and making the Covenant a matter of division between parties, we are only having the disadvantages of both courses. An election turning on the dread issues of defence and foreign policy might leave us a deeply divided nation with an evenly balanced, incoherent Parliament at the very moment, when the danger on the Continent has reached its height. That is why I plead for national unity and for a policy upon which alone it is to be achieved.

STRENGTHEN LEAGUE

Then we are told that we must not involve ourselves in a quarrel about ideologies. If this means that we are not to back Communism against Nazism, or vice versa, we all agree. Both doctrines are equally obnoxious to the principles of freedom. But surely we must have an opinion between right and wrong. This is no question of resisting dictators because they are dictators, but only if they attack other people. Surely we must have an opinion between aggressor and victim.

Have we not an ideology, if we must use this ugly word, of our own—freedom in a liberal constitution, in democratic and parliamentary government, Magna Charta, and Petition of Right? Ought we not to be ready to make as many sacrifices and exertions for our own broad central theme and cause as the fanatics of either of these new creeds? Ought we not to produce in defence of right champions as bold, missionaries as eager, and if need be swords as sharp as are at the disposal of totalitarian States?

Finally there must be a moral basis for British foreign policy. People in this country, after all we have gone through, do not mean to be drawn into another terrible war in the name of old-world alliances or diplomatic combinations. If deep causes of division are to be removed from our midst, if all our energies are to be concentrated upon the essential task of increasing our strength and security, it can only be because of lofty and unselfish ideals which command the allegiance of all classes here at home, which rouse their echoes in the breasts even of the dictator-ridden people themselves, and stir the pulses of the English-speaking race in every quarter of the globe. That is why I say "Stand by the Covenant and endeavour to revive and fortify the strength of the League."

"A PRACTICAL PLAN"

Here is the practical plan. Britain and France are now united. Together, they are an enormous force, which few countries would dare to challenge. I should like to see these two countries go to all the smaller States that are menaced, who are going to be devoured one by one by the Nazi tyranny, and say to them bluntly. "We are not going to help you if you are not going to help yourselves. What are you going to do about it? What are you going to contribute? Are you prepared to take special service in defence of the Covenant? If you are willing to do so and prove it by actions as well as words, then we will join together in active military association with you, and if there are enough of you under the authority of the League, in order to protect each other and the world from another act of aggression."

You cannot expect all the States of the League to take equal obligations Some are far away and some are in no danger. But if we could rally even ten well-armed States in Europe, all banded together to resist an aggression upon any one of them, then we should be so strong that the immediate danger might be warded off and a breathing-space be gained for building later a still broader structure of peace. Is that not far better than being dragged piecemeal into a war, when half those who might be your friends and allies will already have been pulled down one by one?

To be precise, some of the countries who should be asked whether they will join Great Britain and France in this special duty to the League are Yugo-Slavia, Rumania, Hungary, and Czecho-Slovakia. These countries can be mopped up one by one, but together they are of enormous strength. In the next place, there are Bulgaria, Greece, and Turky, all States who wish to preserve their individuality and national independence. If this powerful group of Danubian and Balkan States were firmly united with the two great Western democracies an immense—probably a decisive—step towards the stability would be achieved.

But even that would only be a beginning. To the East of Europe lies the enormous Power of Russia, a country whose form of government I detest but which at any rate seeks no military aggression upon its neighbours; a country profoundly menaced by Nazi hostility. We should certainly not go cap in hand to Soviet Russia or count in any definite manner upon Russian action. But how improvidently foolish we should be, when dangers are so great, to put needless barriers in the way of the general association of the great Russian mass with the resistance to an act of Nazi aggression.

There is, however, a third stage in the process. There is Poland and the countries of the North, the Baltic States, the Scandinavian Powers. If we had once gathered together the forces I have mentioned, we should then be in a position to offer these countries a very great measure of armed security for peace. But what is this but a recreated League of Nations devoted to its original purpose—namely, the prevention of war? If we could, therefore, get as far as this, believe me the war danger would be removed from us, perhaps for our lifetime, and across the Atlantic the United States would signal their encouragement and sympathy.

HIGHEST DUTY AND VIRTUE

I shall be told. "But this is the encirclement of Germany". I say, "No. This is the encirclement of an aggressor." To form a war combination against a single State would be a crime To form a combination for mutual defence against a probable aggres-

(Continued on page 13 Col 1)

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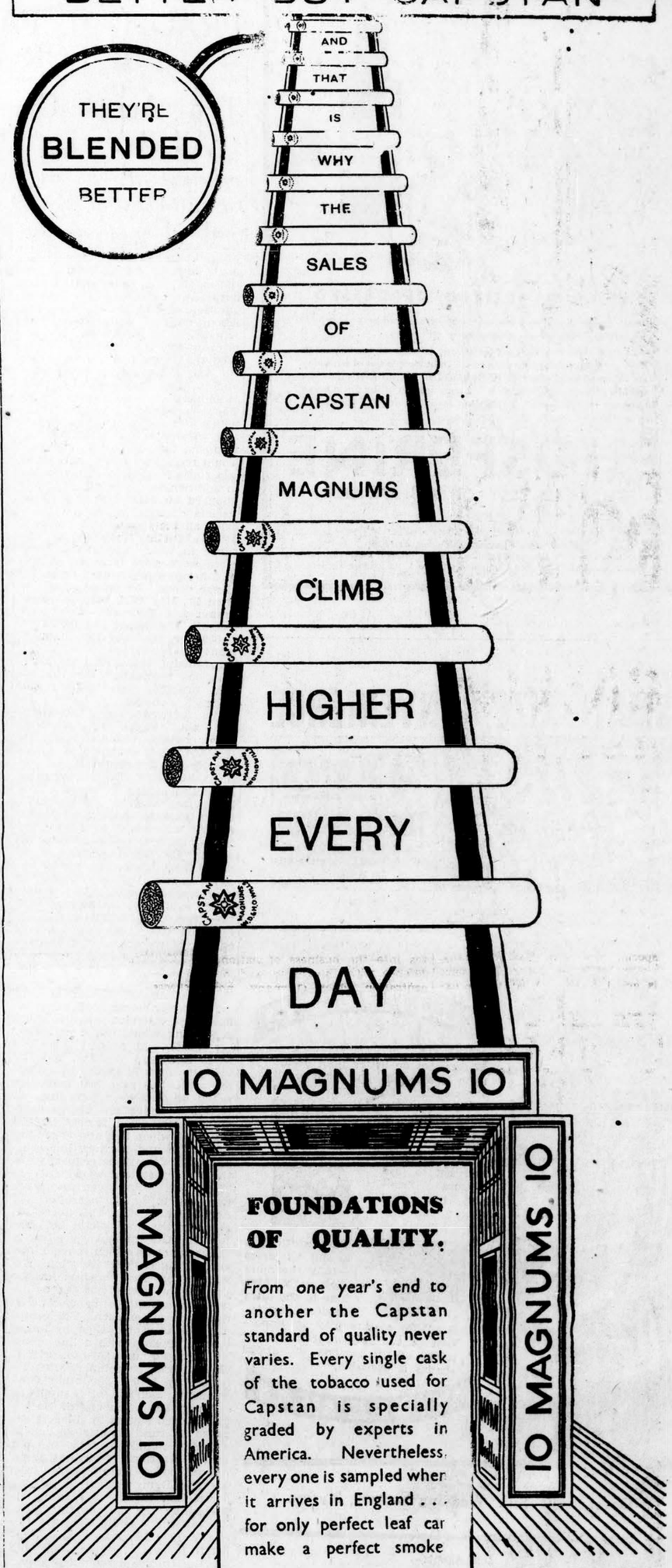
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WILLS'S CAPSTAN MAGNUMS

CAP/136

EMULATE GERMANY AND REARM FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

(Continued from page 12)

sor is not only no crime but the highest moral duty and virtue. We ask no security ourselves that we are not prepared freely to extend to Germany. If Germany nourishes no aggressive designs, if Germany professes herself to be afraid of attack, let her join too. Let her join the club and share fairly and equally all its privileges and safeguards.

We have made an agreement with Italy about which there are many hopes and many misgivings. No one knows, however, on which side Italy would be found to stand if Nazi Germany precipitates another great war. But Italy has great service to render to such a League as I have described. Nothing would make the Anglo-Italian Agreement a reality so much as the friendly association of all these countries in maintaining the peace of Central and Southern Europe.

Then when we have gathered these forces and by united strength removed the fear of war, then will be the time to deal with the grievances of discontented nations, to get rid of the causes of hatred and jealousy, as you will have removed the causes of fear. Then will be the time to proceed to the culmination of the work—namely, the broad general reduction of the hideous burden of armaments, which, if it continues to grow at its present rate, can only lead through bankruptcy, to mutual destruction.

ANOTHER POLICY

There is another foreign policy which you are urged to pursue. It is not to worry about all these countries of Central Europe, not to trouble yourself with preserving the Covenant of the League, and to make a special pact of friendship with Nazi Germany. There is no reason why we should not live in a friendly manner with Germany. It is our duty to do so. Little as we like her system of Government, deeply as we are revolted by the cruel racial and religious persecution on which the flames of Nazi hatred feed themselves, still, in making an international arrangement to preserve the peace of the world, we would no more exclude Nazi Germany than Soviet Russia.

We are told we must make a special pact with Nazi Germany. I want to know what that pact is going to be and at whose expense it is to be made. Undoubtedly the Government could make an agreement with Germany. All they have to do is to give her back her former colonies or such others as she may desire; to muzzle the British press and platforms by a law of censorship; to give Herr Hitler a free hand to spread the Nazi system and dominance far and wide through Central Europe.

There is the alternative foreign policy. It is one which in my view would be disgraceful and disastrous. In the first place it leads us straight to war. The Nazi regime, elated by this triumph and with every restraint removed, would proceed unchecked upon its path of agression. We should be the helpless, silent, gagged, apparently consenting spectators of the horrors which would spread through Central Europe.

The Government that enforced such a policy, would be swept away. The mere instinct of self-preservation would make it possible for us to purchase a fleeting and precarious immunity at the cost of the ruin and enslavement of Europe. After an interval, long or short, we should be drawn into a war, but, by that time, we should be confronted with an antagonist overwhelmingly powerful and find ourselves deprived of every friend.

RE-ARM

Now I come to an issue upon which we are all agreed—the rearmament of our country for its own security. There is the need for greater effort; there is the need for united effort. A large part of our dangers and the dangers of Europe is due to the fact that we did not rearm in time.

And when we at last began it was only in a half-hearted, ramshackle, confused manner which, though it led to great outpourings of money, had not been attended by proportionate results. Is it not lamentable that our Air Force is not now fully equal to any Power within striking distance of these shores? It is not grievous that the vast flexible industry of Britain has not been able to produce a broad and copious flow of the latest weapons of all times? There ought certainly to be a searching inquiry into the conditions of the Air Force and into the reasons why the solemn pledge given to the country by Mr. Baldwin of air parity has been broken.

There should be a thorough and searching inquest into the mismanagement of the past and a fearless resolve to lay aside every impediment and sweep away every obstacle that stands in the path of our regaining our national safety.

Germany has been rearming, night and day, for four years past. For four years past they have never spent less in any year than £800,000,000 sterling on war preparations. The whole manhood, even the children of the country, is harnessed to war. Every six weeks, a new army corps is added to their active forces. At present, we are shielded to some extent by the strength of the French Army, but, the German numbers are overtaking them month by month. We have still our Navy, but our Air Force so far from overtaking Germany, is actually falling farther and farther behind. If we are to place ourselves in security from such oppression, we must throw ourselves into the business of national defence with the vigour and concentration which Germany now displays.

It is no small or local cause we plead to-night. We must march in a good company of nations and march under the standards of law, of justice, and of freedom. We must gather together round the joint strength of Britain and of France and under the authority of the League all countries prepared to resist and if possible to prevent acts of violent aggression. There is the path to safety. There are the only guarantees of freedom. There on the rock of the Covenant of the League of Nations alone can we build high and endure the temple and the towers of peace."

GREATEST REALIST

Alderman Joseph Toole moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Churchill—to a man who was a lover of his country and the greatest realist in Britain on the subject they had been discussing. He, for one, wondered why the Government could not find room for such brains as had been exhibited that night. He was present at the meeting to emphasise the party unity, or the neutrality of parties, in a great cause. After all, if there was a war and the bomber arrived there would be no distinctions between any of them. Mr. Churchill asked for unity, and for unity with other nations for our common safety. We had precious things to lose in this country—free speech and Parliamentary democracy.

Councillor James Watts, jun., who seconded the motion, said he regarded Mr. Churchill as pre-eminently qualified to speak on the questions before them since Mr. Churchill in his career as a Minister of the Crown had had experience of all departments of our defence forces.

The meeting approved the motion with hearty applause.

FEVER STRICKEN FATHER SAVED

"A severe malaria attack left me completely exhausted," writes Mr. K. V. Iyer from Madras.

"Food nauseated me. My family despaired of my recovery. Though the nearest doctor lived 15 miles away my son went to him for advice. He returned next night with a large bottle of Horlicks. Within 3 days I felt stronger. I gained weight, my appetite returned. Thanks to my son and Horlicks I am to-day a man full of vitality and energy."

Mr. K. V. Iyer,
Madras.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

Argentine Fixes Wheat And Linseed Prices

Bombay, May 17

Liverpool wheat yesterday opened steady with prices well maintained on reports of continued drought in New South Wales and Victoria. The Chicago market opened easy on poor foreign demand and closed lower due to the lack of any stimulating news.

A cable from Buenos Aires states that export prices of wheat and linseed have been officially fixed at 10.15 and 14.85 pesos respectively.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 17.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent	98/13
4 per cent 1960-70	114/4
5 per cent 1945-55	118
BANKS	
Baroda	112/12
Bank of Hindusthan	35/4
Central	31
Imperial Bank F.P.	1560
Imperial Bank P.P	385
India Bank	140
Indian Oversea Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	118
Union Bank	5/15
TEXTILES	
Ambica	250
Arun	450
Arvind	1170
Asok	390
B. Dyeing	806/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	185
Century	233/12
Central India	228/12
Colaba	142/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	320
Elgin	212
Gokak	145
Indore	51/4
Jubilee	218/2
Kohinoor	255
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	113/12
Morarji	1015
New Great	200
Raipur	702/8
Rajnagar	325
Simplex	75
Swadeshi	XD. 191/4
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khata	105
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1425
Tata Hydro Ord.	155
Tata Power Ord.	1355
ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram.	123/2
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown XD.	295
Associated Cements	120
Belapur	143/12
Bombay Burma New	177/8
Bombay Burma Old	505
Bombay Steam	221/4
Bombay Telephone	91/12
Burma Corporation	6/7
Br. B Petrol	3/3
Dalmia Cement	8/10
Indian Bleaching, XD	126/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	28/4
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	680
Premier Construction	62/8
Scindia Steam	18/4
Shivrajpur	40/8
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	223
Tata Steel Defd.	925
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	14/4
Howrah	39/2
Hukumchand	6/2
Kamarhatty	380
Kankanarrah	283
Lawrence	305
Reliance	57

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 17

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest prices. £
London Nigerian Tin Co Ltd	0 5 0
Guest Keen and Nettlefold	1 4 9
Turner and Newall	3 18 6
Associated Elec Industries	1 18 0
Attock Oil	1 12 0
Barsi Light Railways	58 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec ord	2 1 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 6
Beira Railway	1 7 0
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 3
Marconi International Marine	1 3 9
Western Union Telegraph	dol 21.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 11 9
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 5 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 2 6
International Rly of C America	dol 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 5 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 10 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 5 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 15 6
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0 3 1½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 11.00
American Radiator	dol 12.15
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol 36.00
American Can Company	dol 88.25
General Foods Corporation	dol 26.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 14 9
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd	0 3 3
Bisichi Tin Co (Nigerian) Ltd	0 7 0
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	1 15 9
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd	0 12 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares XD	0 19 3
Trust of Bank Share units	0 18 3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 1 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 1.12 p.c. p.a.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 17.

Wheat	33,902 cwts.
Linseed	34,529 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	147 cwts.
Gingellyseed	182 cwts.
Poppyseed	16 cwts.
Groundnuts	13,421 cwts.
Castorseed	1,896 cwts.
Rice	48,007 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,831 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,933 cwts.
Gram	5,109 cwts.
Joowar	5,380 cwts.
Barley	1,337 cwts.
Bajree	2,540 cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,767 cwts.

U. S. Cotton Consumption

	Bales.
April 1938	414,000
April 1939	719,000
April 1936	577,000
April 1935	463,000
April 1934	513,000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 16.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 159 1/2; highest 159 1/2; lowest 159 1/4; closing 159 1/2.
Broach J/A. op. 162 1/8; highest 162 1/4; lowest 161 1/2; closing 161 7/8.
Broach A/M. 1939 op 174; highest 174; lowest 173 1/4, closing 173 5/8.
Oomra May op 142 1/4; highest 142 3/4; lowest 142 1/4; closing 142 3/4.
Oomra July op. 145 1/8; highest 145 1/8; lowest 144 7/8, closing 144 7/8.
Oomra D/Jan. op 153 3/4; highest 153 3/4; lowest 153 3/4; closing 153 3/4.
Bengal May op 117 1/4, highest 117 1/4; lowest 117 1/4; closing 117 1/4.
Bengal July op 119 3/8; highest 119 3/8; lowest 119 3/8; closing 119 3/8.
Bengal D/Jan. op. 128 3/4; highest 128 3/4; lowest 128 3/4; closing 128 3/4.
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 2 1/8
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-6-38) Rs. 5 1/2
T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug (24-6-38) R. 6.
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/4

Tenders:—	Broach	Oomra	Bengal
16-5-1938	6,000	100	200
Total to date	36,300	1,350	2,850

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 17

Slightly warmer, continued rains in Western Belt and Louisiana. Forecast: Entire Belt cloudy.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 16.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.97—3.
May	6.37—3.
July	6.47—3.
October	6.59—5.
November	6.59—5.
January 1939	6.65—5.
March	6.72—5.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	5.62—1.
May	5.59—3.
July	5.64—1.
October	5.66—2.
November	5.71—2.
January 1939	5.76—2.
March	5.81—2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 16.

SAKEL—	
May	12.29+16.
July	12.43+15.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.70+ 5.
August	9.84+ 8.
GIZA—	
May	11.80+ 1.
July	11.89+ 3.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 17.

May	219.00—50
July	207.00—150
September	208.60—100
November	209.00—80

London Rubber Dull

Rubber remains dull awaiting the decision of the International Regulation Committee at the end of the month in regard to the quota. Output is likely to be reduced to fifty per cent. Oct. Dec. 5 7/8d.

Thunderstorms Expected In Deccan

A few thunderstorms or light showers are expected in north Deccan and Konkan.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-5-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .031 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.2 degrees 1.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.4 degrees 0.8 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 162 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches
Total rainfall during the month 0.01 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.
Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-5-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

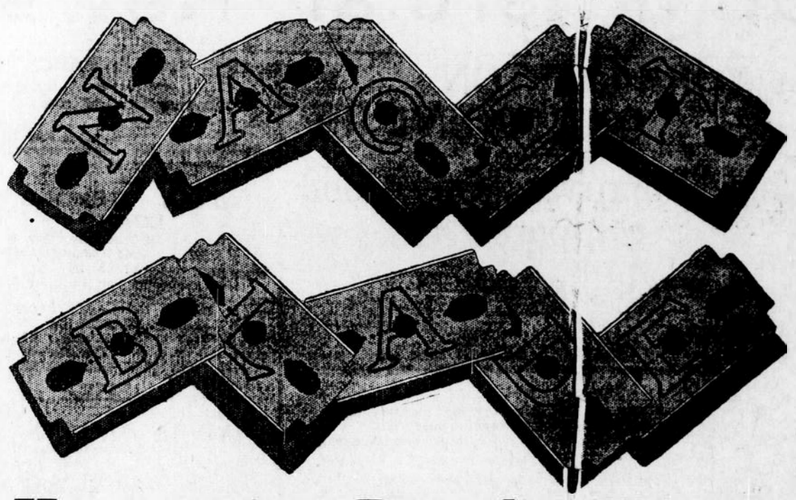
For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MADURA MANI'S CONCERT

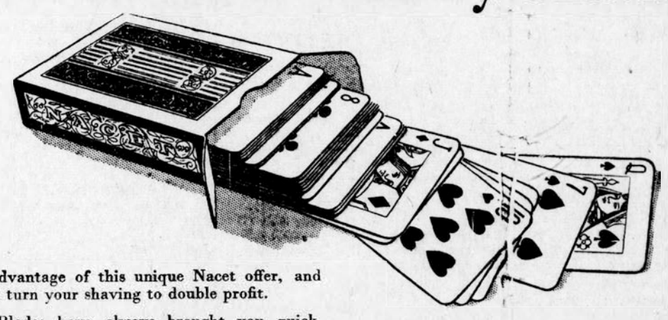
(From A Correspondent).

Dadar residents were treated to a very rich musical feast on Sunday last at the residence of Mr. P. K. Natesan, Postal Inspector, Mr. Subramania Bhagavatar, popularly known as "Mani", a young prodigy provided the feast. He is barely 24 but he is popularly acknowledged to be almost the one living votary of the ancient Aryan classical music in all its pristine purity. He belongs to a family of musicians, the last representative of his family in this line being the late Mr. Pushpavanam.

NACET FREE GIFT SCHEME



How to win a Prize by Shaving



Take advantage of this unique Nacet offer, and you can turn your shaving to double profit.

Nacet Blades have always brought you quick, keen, lasting shaves such as have never before been possible with low-priced blades, and now, in addition to this, there's the opportunity to win a free prize.

This is how to set about it. Watch carefully for the blades marked with a large capital letter—save them when used, and collect a set to read 'NACET BLADE' (see illustration at top).

Ask your dealer for free Nacet collecting card. When your set is complete, write your name and address in clear, blank letters and post, or take it, to one of the addresses below.

In return you will receive a pack of beautiful linen-faced playing-cards, worth one rupee.

You can win any number of these packs of playing-cards, so start collecting right away, and if you get more than one of the same letter, make an exchange with your friends.

Buy Nacet Blades to-day and make sure that the cellophane wrapping on the packet is unbroken.

NACET BLADES **7 ANNAS FOR 10** FIT 3-PEG RAZORS

MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA) LIMITED

CONTRACTOR BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY • AVENUE HOUSE, CHOWRINGHEE SQUARE, CALCUTTA • 13 SUNKURAMA CHETTY STREET, MADRAS • 126 NAPIER ROAD, KARACHI • NILA GUMBAZ, LAHORE • SALAM BUILDING, CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI

"NACET" BLADES

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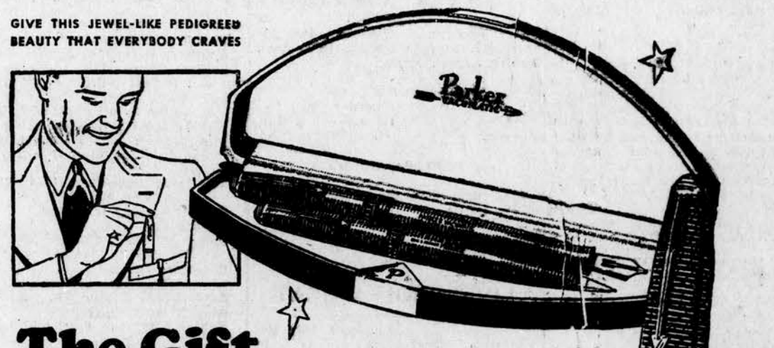
GIVE THIS JEWEL-LIKE PEDIGREED BEAUTY THAT EVERYBODY CRAVES



The Gift of their Hearts Content

The Superlative New Parker Vacumatic that DOES WHAT NO OTHER PEN CAN DO

A gift that hits the 100% mark. See Parker's new de luxe models—the Major and Maxima Vacumatic pens—in an entirely exclusive and enthralling style, of shimmering laminated Pearl and Jet, with Television Barrel and enlarged ink supply, now in new gracefully slenderized shape

See the stunning new Parker Vacumatic Pen and Pencil Sets, in rich materials and one-third more gold, in regal Gift Box designed by a world famous silversmith

The Parker Vacumatic is a marvelous invention that abolishes the old-time rubber ink sac, a SACLESS pen that holds 102% more ink and is GUARANTEED mechanically perfect. It's a pen that gives a person insight—lets him SEE the entire ink level at all times—so it won't run dry.

See these Pedigreed Beauties today. Look for the smart ARROW clip and "Parker Vacumatic" name—they identify the genuine.

Parker VACUMATIC AT ALL BETTER DEALERS

Quink

While they last—Pocket Dictionary with each purchase of two 2 oz. bottles of Quink.

Pens: Rs. 33/-, 30/-, 25/-, 16/8
Factory Sales Representatives:
DODGE & SEYMOUR (India) Ltd.
3, Wittet Road, Bombay.

Full TELEVISION Ink Supply

Sonata Gold Plate of Platinum and Solid Gold Ink and Fitter

20-9

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Sterling Improves On Good Support

WHEAT DECLINES

BOMBAY, May 17

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton exhibited better feeling on better cloth sales despite easiness of foreign markets. Under steady stream of small orders prices made small but steady recovery.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96.31 and then improved to 4.96.43 subsequently, appreciating to 4.96.87 on good support.

Franc opened at 177.65 and kept very steady with rate practically stationary.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Scattered selling and professional liquidation brought in by favourable weather and crop news caused prices to decline.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, May 17

Previous closing	8.62
To-day's opening	8.63
Difference	+01
To day's closing	8.63
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 17

Previous closing	4.66
To-day's opening	4.62
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	4.67
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 158-12
July August	Rs. 161-0
April May 1939	Rs. 172-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 17

New York cotton exhibited somewhat better feeling on better cloth sales despite easiness of Foreign markets with the result that prices made small but steady recovery under steady stream of small orders.

Trading in July began at 8.63 i.e. one point higher than previous closing. Prices remained steady on some scattered enquiry and better Liverpool cables while improved trade support and some covering carried rate to 8.67 with steady tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 17

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.63/8.63) 8.63/8.63
October (8.74/8.74) 8.66/8.66
December (8.77/8.77) 8.70/8.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 17

July (4.67) 4.64
October (4.77) 4.74
July (6.47) 6.42
November (6.61) 6.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 17

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 160/10. The market was quiet with buyers as well as sellers holding back but later prices showed better tendency on scattered purchases. Steadiness of New York also imparting better feeling. Closed steady at Rs. 161/8.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 17

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

JUTE

First marks C I F Continent New Crop (£17 5/8 value) £17 11/16 sellers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/4 value) 5 11/16 buyers
Forward October December (5 13/16 paid and buyers) 5 13/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

London, May 17

Tin (£165 5/8 buyers £165 3/4 sellers. Easier) £162 1/4 buyers £162 1/2 sellers. Easier

Lead (£14 5/16 buyers. £14 7/16 sellers. Steady) £14 1/8 buyers £14 1/4 sellers Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£42. 1/4 to £43 1/4) £41 3/4 to £42 3/4

Iron (112)s.112

WOOL SALES

Greasy Inferior to Superior:
Lower (0-8) 0-8 1/2
Higher (1-7) 1-4

Scoured Inferior to Superior:
Lower (0-10 1/2) 1-0 3/4
Higher (2-0 1/2) 1-11 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 17

Previous closing	4.96 5/16
To-day's opening	4.96 9/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 17

Previous closing	4.96.37
To-day's opening	4.96.31
To-day's closing	4.96.62

FRANC RATE

London, May 17

Previous closing	177.65
To-day's opening	177.65
To-day's closing	177.66

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 17

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.31 and then improved to 4.96.43. Subsequently, further appreciating to 4.96.87 on good support.

Franc opened at 177.65 and kept very steady with rate practically stationary.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.247) 13.247
New York on Bombay (37.11) 37.09
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 3/8
London on Milan (94.37) 94.35
London on Shanghai (0-11 1/8 sellers) 0-11 nominal
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 17

"American trade buying. India sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 17

Spot	(18 3/4d.) 18 3/4d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 17

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-1) £7-0-1 1/2

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 17

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May 79 1/2 and July at 77 3/4. The market fell under scattered selling and liquidation prompted by lower overseas cables while favourable crop reports from America and Canada also depressed rates.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 17

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.79 1/2. Prices declined on scattered selling and professional liquidation brought on by favourable weather and crop news. Rate later declined to 0.79 1/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 17

Wheat May	4	6	0
Wheat September	4	6	3
Linseed May	7	5	0
Linseed September	7	5	3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 7

Silver ready	49	9	0
Silver Vaishakh	49	7	0
Silver Jeth	49	3	0
Gold ready	34	15	6
Gold Vaishakh	34	15	9
Gold Jeth	35	0	3
Sovereigns	22	8	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 17

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 79 5/8

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 17

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-11-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, May 17

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday May 6	£92 3/4
Monday May 9	£92 3/4
Tuesday May 10	£92 3/4
Wednesday May 11	£92 3/4
Thursday May 12	£92 3/4
Friday May 13	£92 1/2
Monday May 16	£92 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 17

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1949-68 (£107 3/4 ex div £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/2 ex div) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/4 ex div) £103 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 1/8) £107 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/2) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 3/4) £101 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £111 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 17

London Stock Exchange was quiet with very little business passing.

Giltedged securities were somewhat easier. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/4 i.e. five shillngs lower than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-9) 13-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (57-9) 56-19 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (31-0) 30-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-10 1/2) 30-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31) £31
Dunlop Rubber (28-6) 28-0
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Ford Motors (18-3) 18-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£53 1/4) £55 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 132-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Distillers (93-9) 94-6
Bredfords Dyers (3-6) 3-6
Britis Celanese (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-7 1/2) 38-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-10 1/2) 3-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-3
Inter Nickels (dol 46 5/8) dol 45 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-9) 17-9
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Gule Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-7 1/2) 24-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 38-9
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-6
Rio Tintos (£14 1/8) £13 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Leaseholds (83-9) 83-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (93-9) 92-6
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6) 26-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (82-6) 83-1 1/2
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 119-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-3) 4-3
Shell Transport (83-9) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 1/4) £36 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£51 7/8) £51
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£18 3/4) £18
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
Southern Def (£19 3/4) £19 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £12
London Transport 'C' (£77) £76 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 17

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 44 5/8) dol 43 1/4
General Motors (dol 30 1/4) dol 29 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 3/4) dol 26 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 96 1/2 dol 96 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quietly Easier

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 17

The Stock Exchange was quietly easier and there was lack of fresh support.

Giltedged securities were dull, industrials sagging though aviations and textiles were moderately resistant.

Kaffirs provided about the only bright spot on Cape and local support.

Commodities and foreign exchanges were featureless.

Wall Street opened quietly easier.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Meagre Business In Jutes And Coals

CALCUTTA, May 17

Jutes practically remained quiet throughout day and only limited business was put through. Coals ruled quiet and the volume of business was very meagre. Teas were rather dull. Miscellaneous section revealed no fresh feature and speculative issues were rather idle and inactive. Other industrials remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady.

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 98/11; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105/14; four per cent loan 1960/70 114 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/13 small lot, three per cent U P Loan 1961/66 98/12.

Banks: Reserve 116/12

Railways: Arrah Sasaram 58 small lot; Darjeeling Himalayan 105 small odd lots.

Cotton: Cawnpore 3/14; Dunbar ordy 147; Kesoram pref 119 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 300 small lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 15/8; Equitable 34/6; Hurriladih 12/8; Kalapahadir 11/12; Nazira 7/6; Seebpore 14/8; Talcher 1/1, West Jamuria 24/12.

Jutes: Bally 140; Birla 14; Belvedere 282; Dalhousie 267 small lot; Howrah 39; Hukumchand 6/4; Kamarhatty 377; Naihati 266 small lot; National 17/14; Presidency 3/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/7; Consolidated Tin 4/9; Indian Copper 2/3; Rhodesia Copper 1/8; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/7; Defd 3/4; Indian Iron and Steel 28/6; Indian Steel and Wire ordy 362; do defd 261/8; National Iron and Steel 3/3, Steel Corpn ordy 5/5; do pref 77/3 cum div; Bararee Coke 15/10; B I Corpn ordy 3; Indian National Airways defd 1/6; Macfarlane and Co defd 1/5; Rohtas Industries ordy 21/14; British Burma Petroleum 3/5; Noola Oil 1/1; Midnapore Zemindary 80;

Sugars: Cawnpore 15/10; Mahaswastika ord 99; Murree Brewery 11/14.

Teas: Bishnauth 23/12; Borpikhuri 5/6; East India 7/12; Hattikhira 18; Tezpore 74/.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states:—

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 17th May 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,18,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-3 allotted approximately 83 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-6-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 24th May 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 27th May 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 13th May 1938, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,21,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BANKERS' CLEARINGS

The total number of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 12th May 1938 was '121430'.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, May 17

To-day's closing quotations:—			
Sind Cotton May	14	8	9
July	14	11	3
Punjab May	12	3	9
July	12	12	9
Desi American May	18	8	9
July	18	9	3
Tone: Quiet and unsteady.			
Wheat July	22	11	0
September	23	2	3
Tone: Unsteady			
Gram July	21	4	3
September	21	11	9
Toria May	34	2	0
July	34	4	0
September	34	12	6
Cottonseed May	14	12	0
July	15	4	0
September	15	12	0
January	16	8	3

MUSEUM FOR ASSAM

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, May 17.

Assam is going to have her own Museum at Gauhati. The archaeological Department of the Government of India in correspondence with the Kamrup Anusandhan, Samiti has decided to accommodate the Museum at the Narayani Handigue Institute where the requisite collections now with the Government of India will be kept.

Two persons were killed in a fracas between Maravars and Adi Dravidas (Palas) in a village in Koilpatti taluk (Tinnevelly) following a dispute over sugarcane.

Sir M. Zafrulla Khan's mother died this morning at Qadian. She was taken to Delhi from here and than to Qadian on Saturday evening.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

sisters, who have Western education, go about in Paris and London fashions, play tennis and ride

* * *

There is a report from Hollywood that Ramon Novarro, onetime idol of millions of girls film fans has become a Yogi. Mystery has surrounded his life ever since he announced retirement in 1935.

He left the foot-lights, he announced, to "do something for the betterment of mankind." Now he says: "Indian philosophies were responsible for my retirement. I have become a convert to Yoga and my only ambition is to attain a state of utter tranquility."

Ramon Novarro now lives a simple existence with his mother and sister in Hollywood.

* * *

Hitler saluted the tomb of a dead Jew by laying a wreath and giving the Nazi salute during his visit to Italy.

The Jew was Simon Daus, of Florence, one of the "heroes of the Fascist Revolution" buried in the crypt of Santa Croce church, Florence. Hitler and Mussolini, on arrival in Florence, visited the crypt, by means of an underground corridor which had been specially opened to avoid Hitler having to enter a Catholic church. But Hitler betrayed no outward sign of feelings as he honoured the dead Jew.

The visit ended, as it began, with the expression of emphatic disapproval by the Vatican.

The Catholic newspaper, "Avvenire," in a leading article, said: "Italian Catholics hoped that Hitler's visit to Rome would prove a favourable occasion for the beneficent clarification of relations between the Holy See and Reich. The melancholy decease of this hope represented an extremely hard blow for Italian Catholics. The war of the State against the Church in Germany will undoubtedly result in further black pages in history. The heresy is now rushing towards its inevitable condemnation."

* * *

Noticed in visitors' register at a West End Hotel in London.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Precious,
Miss Decent,
Miss Virtue.

* * *

"Janus" in the "Spectator":

THE INDOMITABLE OPTIMIST

March. "Germany attack Czechoslovakia? Never, Britain and France would fight."

April. "Germany attack Czechoslovakia? Never, France would fight."

May. "Germany attack Czechoslovakia? Never. The Czechs would fight."

* * *

From the newsbill of a British Sunday newspaper that delighted many passers-by recently:

"We want a Lunacy Inquiry."

* * *

From an advertisement in the "Sunday Times".

To drink beer is for your country's good as well as for your own. Every time you raise a glass of beer to your lips—you do double good. You not only benefit yourself—you help to keep the country's flag flying. Think of this wherever you go—into a little country inn or the bar of a town hotel. Say to yourself 'for the country's well-being as much as for my own—beer is best!'

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

No Appreciable Progress Made

SIMLA, May 17.

No appreciable progress seems to have been made in the trade negotiations now going on between the Lancashire and Indian Delegations since the talks carried on during the last week-end.

Following the memorandum presented by Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Lancashire Delegation, to the Indian Delegation regarding the offtake of Indian raw cotton, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Indian Delegation, has sent him a reply, setting forth the Indian case.

There was a meeting between the two Delegations this morning when many points at issue were discussed.

It is understood that both the Delegations feel that they should review their positions before they can offer a united demand.

The Indian un-official advisers met among themselves yesterday and it appears that a perfect undrstanding between the various Indian interests has been reachd. —United Press.

BENGAL BAN ON BAKSHI

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Sachindranath Bakshi, ex-Kakori Case prisoner was served with an order under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act this evening directing him not to reside or enter or remain in any area in the Presidency of Bengal.

Bakshi came here three days back after more than 12 years to meet his relatives and friends.

It will be remembered that Bakshi had been convicted sometime ago for violation of a similar order in Delhi and was recently released from the Delhi Jail.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 17

L Triestino ss Marine Sanudo of 3139 reg tons, Captain E. Romognoli arrived from Genoa via Leverno, Naples, Catania, Port Said and Massowa with general cargo.

L Triestino ss Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons, Captain G Fabris arrived from Trieste via Venice, Brindisi, Port Said, Massowah and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Sumatra of 3266 reg tons, Captain S Norrbhon arrived from Gothenburg via Oslo, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Port Said, Port Sudan and Karachi with general cargo.

SAILED

Bombay, May 17

Andrew Yule ss Cheldale of 2536 reg tons, Captain P James sailed for Saigon in water ballast.

L Triestino ss Conte Rosso of 9909 reg tons, Captain G Fabris sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Nirpura of 3647 reg tons Captain K C Leberton sailed for Calcutta via Mangalore and Colombo with local cargo.

M B Kaisha ss Hakubasan Maru of 4112 reg tons Captain H Ushishima sailed for Kutch Kundla, Okha, Bedi Bunder and Karachi with same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 17

4 Toyooka Maru 4388 Karachi 18-5 N Y Kaisha
5 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 27-5 Anchor Line Ltd.
7 Hakubasan Maru 4070 Port Okha 17-5 M B Kaisha
Cortella 3061 Japan 17-5 L Triestino
10 Talamba 3844 Africa 25-5 M M
11 C/Benares 6720 Karachi 18-5 K Nixon
12 Sumatra 3266 Colombo 18-5 L Edwards
Mv 4083 Trieste 17-5 L Triestino

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf 18-5 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 19-5 M M
8 Garmula 3234 Rangoon 21-5 M M
9 Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 18-5 S Hassum
12/13 Marin Sanudo 3139 Calcutta 18-5 L Triestino

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 18-5 T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
M Vita 1955 N F, 22-5 M M
Q El Madina 1628 Rangoon 25-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Somali 20-5-38 M M
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Dundee 21-5-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturnfels 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Auckland 25-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Marin Sanudo 9-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Behar 22-5-38 P and O S N
Alipore 19-5-38 P and O
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Riv 12-5-38 L Triestino
Vasna 18-5-38 M M
Barala 19-5-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Hatarana 18-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-5-38 M M
Surada 22-5-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Quiloa 20-5-38 M M
Jaladuta 11-5-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Reichenfels 22-5-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgar 11-5-38 M M
Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 3-6-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 22-5-38 L Edward

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-6-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Riv 13-5-38 I Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 26-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 12-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 10-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 25-5-38 M M
Varsova 19-5-38 M M
Bandra 18-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 8-6-38 M M
Talamba 25-5-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

El Madina 25-5-38 Scindia S N
Garmula 21-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Toyooka Maru 18-5-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. I. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Viceroy of India 14-5-38
S S Djambi 14-5-38
S S Haughton Hall 16-5-38
S S Talamba 14-5-38
S S Riv 14-5-38
S S Victoria Marie 16-5-38
S S Cambay Star 16-5-38
S S Alavi 16-5-38
S S Bandra 16-5-38
S S Varsova 16-5-38

EXPORTS

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 542 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 1280 bags gr nut cake K Devchand; 13 drums castor oil Latham Abercrombie; 1341 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow: 26 drums castor oil Latham Abercrombie; 60 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor; 1980 bags mussoor Ralli Bros.

S S City of Benares for Toronto: 120 bales raw wool A J Calcuttawalla.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg: 235 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India); 108 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 42 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 55 bs raw cotton Volkart Bros; 42 bag sgum D Mavji.

For Antwerp: 31 bales goat hair G Suchedina; 75 bales raw wool Ralli Bros; 25 bales raw wool D Abraham; 204 bags vatana pulse V Khimji.

For Rotterdam: 12 cases rough stones J M Salemahomed; 595 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor; 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Ziga: 12 bales cotton waste Ralli Bros.

For Trinidad: 15 bags mustard seed J Hasmukhlal.

For Bremen: 380 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Vegle: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Toyooka Maru for Osaka: 72 bags aluminium scrap G Gabriel

S S Kidderpore for Kobe: 400 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan.

For Osaka: 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales raw cotton K. Devchand

IMPORTS

S S Gurna Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 8788 bags rice; 146 pieces teak squares; 395 bales teak decks; 3372 bundles teak scantlings; 125 bags beans.

From Cochin: 118 kollies hooka shells.

From Ponani: 1154 bags cocoanut; 110 bundles coir fibre;

From Calicut: 66 bundles coir rope.

From Cannanore: 100 bags copra; 126 bags black pepper.

From Colombo: 103 chests tea.

S S Takliwa Agents M Mackenzie from Zanzibar: 280 bags sandalwood.

From Mombassa: 7000 bales cotton.

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah: 4708 bundles wet dates; 903 bags mash.

From Karachi: 2531 bags wheat; 60 bags gram; 108 bags wheat flour; 79 bundles dry salted fish; 686 bales cotton.

S S Bandra Agents Voy 257 from Bushire: 201 bags almonds; 50 bags roots; 101 bags p seeds;

From B Abbas: 62 bags zira.

From Muscat: 125 bags d dates; 190 bags sardines; 109 bundles w dates; 69 bundles salted fish.

From Ormara: 35 bundles mats.

From Porebunder: 38 bales c p goods; 678 bales cotton.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

JUBBULPORE, May 17.

It is understood that the venue of the next session of the Indian National Congress will be near the Marble Rocks on the bank of the Nerbudda, a few miles from Jubbulpore. The Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee will meet at Katni on May 22 to make the formal selection.

Thakur Chhedilal, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, who resides at Bilaspur, has decided to stay at Jubbulpore till the session of the Congress, to organise work in this connection.—United Press.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE-AHRAR CONTEST

For Amritsar City Muslim Seat In Punjab Assembly

AMRITSAR, May 17.

Polling for the Punjab Legislative Assembly by-election from the Amritsar City Muslim constituency commenced to-day.

There is a triangular contest between Sheikh Mohammed Sadiq (Muslim League), Dr. Kitchlew (Congress), and Chaudhri Afzal (Ahrar).

At the camps of the candidates flags of respective organisations to which they belong were flying, while voters evinced keen interest in the election at eight polling stations nearly 3,000 votes were cast. Red Shirts from the Frontier Province have specially come to support Dr. Kitchlew.

Elaborate police arrangements have been made.—A. P.

New York Cotton Prices Decline On European Selling

HEDGING AGAINST FOREIGN COTTON GROWTHS

Spot Demand Slow And Textiles Very Quiet

Bombay, May 17.

On Monday the New York cotton market declined largely under foreign selling on differences and hedging against foreign growths. The market opened quiet and declined on lower Liverpool Cables but then steadied after the close of foreign markets as contracts became scarce, but with the offtake poor rallies were feeble with further unwanted rains in the Western Belt failing to attract more than very maderate local buying, spot demand was slow and textiles were very quiet. Finally liquidation appeared and the market closed barely steady. At present American cotton markets are generally influenced by foreign business as local operators are not inclined to increase risks.

The New York cotton Exchange Service Cables that Government programme and requires high yielding of California and Arizona to reduce acreage for more than remainder belt crop developments are favourable, except texas which is wet and cool. Mill conditions are generally adverse commodity markets and domestic business are steady. Weekly weather forecast moderately favourable.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened at a decline of 4 points with July 8.68 and improved to 8.69 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.61 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 8.62c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy under increased selling and closed at a decline of 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 14 points at 8.77c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with July 4.67. There was hedging of outside growths and scattered liquidation. The demand was poor with sentiment generally bearish. Later on the market was quiet with straddle buying against New York and closed at a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.77d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton section was quiet. Giza futures declined 3 to 5 points and Uppers closed 1 to 3 points down.

The Alexandria market was steady with scattered buying and closed at a rise of 15 to 5 points.

DECLINE CHECKED

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. in their weekly report state:—

The House of Representatives in U. S. A. passed the Spending Bill of President Roosevelt providing expenditure of 3 billion Dollars which was eagerly awaited for the last many days. This effected the New York market favourably and the prices there advanced by 11 points in a single day. Now this Bill will be sent to the Senate and after it is passed by that body, it will come out as an Act.

Before the passage of the said Bill, the New York market had remained weak with narrow fluctuations owing to the uncertainty of its passage and owing to hedge selling against Brazilian spot cotton purchases.

FAVOURABLE CROP

The weekly weather report this time was not quite favourable. Today's news show that the Western Belt is receiving unneeded rains. Conflicting reports about weather will continue to be coming henceforth. An opinion about the weather being favourable or unfavourable cannot be formed from a single day's development.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that upto 5th May 53, 40,000 bales have been pledged into the loan.

According to Mr. Garside's estimate published yesterday, the U. S. A. mills have consumed 4,25,000 bales of cotton during the month of April as against 5,20,000 bales consumed during the month of March and 7,15,000 bales during April 1937.

SLOW DEMAND

The demand for dry goods being slow, the consumption by mills is decreasing day by day and it seems that therefore the mills there are forced to curtail activity.

Although the statistical position of the American cotton cannot be considered strong, further decline in the New York market is checked by the efforts of President Roosevelt to stimulate the prices.

Herr Hitler has returned to Germany from his visit to Italy. It seems that agreement with Italy has been reached to the effect that if Hitler invades Czechoslovakia and other states resist it, Italy will help Germany. Though Hitler has not taken any step in that direction uptil now, yesterday's unexpected visit of the Sudeten German leader to London has given rise to some misgiving.

Both because of the Japanese object to swallow up China hurriedly having failed and also of Japan having suffered more than expected in its war with China, Japan now seems to have decided to make use of poison gas to conquer China within a short time. In this war Japan is turning to the path of ruin and if the war is prolonged, its financial opsition will become worse.

The meeting of the executive council of the League of Nations was held in Geneva and terminated. In this meeting Britain strongly urged for the recognition of the Italian conquest over Abyssinia, and France also supported Britain, Russia, China and few other states opposed this move and the question is left to be decided at the session of the League to be held in September. However, from this it can be clearly seen how much Britain and France fear the fire-eating dictator Mussolini? When Italy first invaded Abyssinia those two very countries opposed that action of Italy and now the tide turns and those very countries take its side.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10-2 a.m.)	8.69—03
N. Y. July Lowest (2-53 p.m.)	8.61—11
Liverpool July Highest	4.68
Liverpool July Lowest	4.64—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York:—

(1) "Trading narrow. Small business good. Indifferent demand."

(2) "Spinners somewhat more active. Print cloth sales far in Excess of current open contracts. Crop prospects continue good."

(3) "Have an unfavourable opinion of the market for the near future. Market active, but lower due to European selling."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Small foreign hedge selling and liquidation. Demand restricted.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton light foreign selling encountered slow indifferent demand easiness securities unfavourable influence.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 16.

July	8.62—10
October	8.66—12
December	8.69—12
January	8.69—13
March	8.77—13
May	8.80—13
Middlin Spot	8.62—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 16.

May	8.65—13
July	8.74—12
October	8.81—12
Middling Spo	8.77—14
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
July	8.67/8.67
Octobe.	8.73/8.73
December	8.75/8.75
Noon Call.—	
July	8.66
October	8.71
December	8.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 16.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 16.

May	4.61—02
June	4.64—03
July	4.66—02
August	4.69—02
September	4.75—02
October	4.77—01
November	4.79—01
December	4.81—01
January	4.83—01
February	4.85—01
March	4.87—01
April	4.89—01
May	4.92—01
Middling Spot	4.77—01
10-12 a.m. quotations—	
May	4.66
October	4.76

LONDON SEEDS.

London, May 16.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£11/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£13/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull cont. c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/10/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 16.

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers	36
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	33

LINSEED OIL

London, May 16.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May sellers	23/9
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May/June paid sellers	23/9

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 16.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	5 3/4

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 13th/14th May	15,902
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,115,609
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,687,026
Decrease	571,417

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 16.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 19	£79 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/4
Victory Bonds	£111
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£92 1/2
National Bank of India	£39 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 17.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened quiet at Rs. 160/8 for Broach J/A. delivery but later on there was slightly better enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 161 where the market was steady with a limited turnover.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened quiet at a loss of 4 points. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 160/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	1938	158 4	0
Broach J/A	1938	161 2	0
Broach A/M	1939	172 14	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May	1938	142 8	0
Oomra July	1938	144 6	0
Oomra D/J	1939	153 4	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May	1938	116 12	0
Bengal July	1938	119 4	0
Bengal D/J	1939	128 4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 17

	Extra Sorfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	124	121	118	115	
Punjab	124	121	118	115	
Rajputana	124	121	118	115	
Oomra No. 3	153	147	144	141	
C P No. 1	161	158	155	152	
C P No. 2	155	152	149	146	
Broach No. 2		163	161	159	157
Punjab Ame		183	180	177	174
Surat		216	213	210	207
Rajpipla		209	206	203	200
Navsari		222	219	216	213

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 17.

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	121/22
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	152/57
C. P. 2	147/48
Arvi	149/50
Amraoti	142/44
Ellichpur	149/50
Berar	143/45
Khandesh	132/36
Jalna/Sailu	134/38
Burwah/Sanavad	147/48
Khandwa	147/49
Harda/Khirkiya	147/49
Mathia	122/27
Malkapur	138/42
Broach	160/62
Punjab 4 F.	175/80
Punjab 289F.	208/13
Sindh N.T.	193/98
Kampala	268/69
Jinja	256/57
Navsari	221/23

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 17

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

2 days.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	51,802	204,250
Central India 150	42,018	223,520
Bars. and Nagar 65	143,855	169,556
Hyderabad Gaorani 87	39,944	97,224
Berar 75	311,669	555,055
Central Provinces 144	69,391	112,088
Total Oomras 521	658,679	1,461,693
Dholera 998	90,854	102,965
N W Provinces	2,803	9,463
Rajputana 52	14,853	85,376
Sind Punjab 820	503,801	317,146
Broach 2,861	236,576	316,052
Coompta and Dharwar 32	35,205	45,096
Westerns Northerns 195	18,064	32,304
Cocoanada	13	141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia 4	2,393	9,770
American	173,044	10,932
Egyptian, African and Sudan 1,478	385,114	307,800
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,171	36
Total 6,961	2,122,570	2,698,774

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 12th May

In full-pressed bales

Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe 2,213	220,720	376,895
Japan and China 2,470	544,916	1,126,850
Coast Ports	50,658	27,505
Up-country by Rail	282,379	206,358
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	14,163	37,023
Total 4,683	1,112,836	1,774,631

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 16-5-38	7606000	6622000
Receipts yesterday 16-5-38	3000	15000
Exports to date 16-5-38	5416000	5196000
Stock at Ports 13-5-38	2709000	1500000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-5-38	2233000	1203000
Stock at Liverpool 13-5-38	1196000	930000
Visible Supply 13-5-38	6547000	4242000
Quantity in sight 13-5-38	13086000	12433000
Quantity out of sight 13-5-38	9420000	11443000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

July 97 Oct. 115 Dec. 120 Jan. 124 March 124 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 158/10—Liverpool May 1938 4.59 Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 161—Liverpool July 1938 4.64 Rs. 41 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 172/12—Liverpool May 1939 4.90 Rs. 40 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 161—New York July 8.62 Rs. 32 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/16.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 172/12—New York May 8.80 Rs. 25 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.96 5/16.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 17.

July	52.70
August	53.00

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 17.

Yesterday London gold prices registered a rise of two pennis at £7-0-1 and London/Paris Exchange remained unchanged at 177.65 Dolla sterling cross rate was 4.96 5/16. London silver prices both forward and spot remained unchanged at 18 7/16 and 18 3/4 respectively. India bought and sold and business was small with market steady. Later on American and Indian buying appeared but speculators sold. New York spot silver prices remained unchanged while Montreal futures advanced to 10 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/10 5/8. The local market was dull and featureless and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was scattered liquidation in silver while gold was quietly steady.

GOLD

Ready	35	0	0
Vaishakh delivery	35	0	0
Jeth delivery	35	0	3
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Vaishakh delivery	49	5	0
Jeth delivery	49	1	6
Jeth Teji-mand.	0	11	0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 16.

Spot	18 3/4
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 16.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-1

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 16.

May	43.10+05
July	42.70+10
September	42.50+10

New York Silver

New York, May 16.

Pre. close To-day.

Spot	42 3/4c.	42 3/4c.

LONDON METALS

London, May 16.

Copper	£38	8	9
Lead	£14	10	0
Spelter	£13	0	0
Tin	£165	5	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 17.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£38-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-5-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-8-0
Tone:—Steady.	

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Partly cloudy.
Western: Partly cloudy.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 16.

June	£10-8-9.
July	£10-10-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 17.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	9	3
Highest	27	12	6
Lowest	27	9	3
Closing	27	11	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	28	9	0
Highest	28	13	6
Lowest	28	9	0
Closing	28	11	6
Castorseeds May			
Opening	30	11	0
Highest	30	11	0
Lowest	30	10	0
Closing	30	11	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	31	9	3
Highest	31	9	6
Lowest	31	7	6
Closing	31	8	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	14	0
Highest	17	14	0
Lowest	17	14	0
Closing	17	14	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	7	9
Highest	18	8	3
Lowest	18	7	6
Closing	18	7	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 16.

May	80 1/2d.
July	78 1/2d.
October	76 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 16.

May	dol 0.79 7/8.
July	dol 0.76 7/8.
September	dol 0.77 5/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 17.

Ready Jawas Rs. 15-2-0.
Shipment June Rs. 4-15-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-15-0
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-15-3.
Kesar Rs. 12-4-6
Saraya Rs. 12-0-3.
Java Spot F 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, May 16.

July	1.92
September	1.95.
January	1.97.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 16.

August	5s. 1/4d.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 16.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 17.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4	
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/14	
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10	
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/14	
	1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/0	
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	108/4	
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/4	
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/12	
3	per cent U.P. Bonds	97/0	
3	per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/14	
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan	107	
3 1/2	per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/10	

TAX FREES.

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/8	
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	113/0	
3	per cent 1955 Mysore	125/8	
3 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4	

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4	per cent 1974 B P T	110/8	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8	
5	per cent 1955 M Deb	118/8	
6	per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0	
6	per cent 1956 K P T	131/0	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/12 and there was very little activity.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 17.

B. G. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 23/32 May-Jun 7/8 July-Dec

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 1/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 270 3/4

Bank's buying T T 268 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,313

Bank's buying T T 1 332

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 65 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.96.31 16th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 17th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 17th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/10 5/8 17th instant.

Java/London 8.96 1/2 17th instant.

London/Paris 177.65 16th instant.

London/Belgium 29.51 16th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.78 16th instant.

London/Berlin 12.36 3/4 16th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.40 3/8 16th instant.

London/New York 4.96.3/ 16th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/4 16th instant.

London/Ital. 94.32 16th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-11 14th instant.

Gold £7-0-1 16th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 3/4 14th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 3/4 16th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 14th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 16th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 14th instant

Silve New York Ready 43 16th instant.

Londo. Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instart.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 14th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 16th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 16.

Call Loan London			1/2
3 per cent		79	1/2
3 1/2 per cent		92	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59		103	1/4X.D.
4 per cent 1948/53		107	3/4 X.D.
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55		112	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68		115	1/2
4 per cent 1942/47		110	1/4X.D.
3 per cent 1949/52		100	1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols		74	1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan		101	1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan		113	1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary		42/6	

WALL STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

New York, May 16.

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light	10
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	37
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	50
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	24
Columbia Gas and Elec.	7
United Corpn.	3
Northern S. Power A.	12
American Tel and Tel.	129 1/2
Western Union Telg	20 3/4
Great North Pfd. Rly	16
New York Central Rly.	12 3/4
Firestone Rubber	18
Int Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c.	89
Pullman	26
Amr. Can	87
Bethelehem Steel	46 1/2
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	14
United S. Steel	43 3/4
Amr. Ca. Foundry	18
Anaconda Copper Mining	27
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
Chrysler Motors	42 1/4
General Motors	30
General Electric	34 3/4
Union Carbide	64 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Socony Oil	13
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	23
Firestone Rubber 6 p.c. Pfd.	85
Eaton Mfg.	13

Unsettled market owing to uncertainty over Washington; otherwise featureless. Turnover 390,000 shares. Steel operations for the week 30 3/4 per cent.

PAY IN—JUNE 7 PAY OUT—JUNE 10

Sagging Tendency In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS DECLINE AND COTTON MILLS QUIET

Scattered Long Liquidation

BOMBAY, May 17.

The local Share Bazar once again presented dull appearance. U.S. Steel shares yesterday declined dol. 1 1/4 and Anaconda Mining shares closed one point down.

The market seems to have lost all hopes of recovery and yesterday's gesture of improvement in cotton mill shares found no support to-day. As pointed before the market is becoming lifeless and no argument will have any effect.

Barely the local market assumes such a deadlock. Those who are on the long side are not willing to let go their high priced holdings at prices which are reasonable. While on the other side, those who are short are absorbing offerings but show no inclination to cover up.

Any rate present prices when compared with the existing monetary state and industrial outlook, seem attractive.

It goes without saying that our mills have captured extensive trade and foreign manufacturers who were independent are now forced to ask for trade concessions in import duty. This is a positive proof that our mills are now in a position to supply the needs of the country and the improvement made in qualities and new designs now offered go to show that there is nothing in the way which can mar prospects except occasional adjustment of economic factors.

As for steel industry, the demand is satisfactory and with considerable improvement in the financial situation of our steel concerns, by way of paying off arrears and reducing floating debts, profits in future will be satisfactory to buyers of steel shares at present prices. Last year at this time with a dividend of Rs. 26 for Dfds., the price was at about Rs. 1,500 level, while to-day with a prospect of a dividend of Rs. 65 there are no buyers even at Rs. 950. This comparison shows the general sentiment.

But a minute investigation will show that the present inaction of the market is mainly due to heavy losses sustained by Bulls in the past six months. Bears know that their opponents have neither nerves nor money to increase their holdings. The market is tired and often we have to find tired liquidation which can be considered as forced liquidation. Even brokers are reluctant to carry risks after paying heavy differences.

Thus the market is left entirely to the mercy of Bears and unless they decide to push up prices, it is not likely to have any sustained advance. This state is not only confined to the local market but London and New York Stock Exchanges also suffer for the same reasons.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 17.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	366	14
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	808	12
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	235	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	229	6
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	143	12
100	COORLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	4 6
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	118	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	145	10
1,000	Hindustan	1,600	0
100	Indore	48	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	256	4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs 40)	1,015	0
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	201	4
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	75	10
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	191	14
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	12
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	31	4
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1551	4
125-500	Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	385	10
50-100	India (Rs 2-8)	140	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	118	4
5	Union (As. 4)	5	15

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	122	4

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	38	0
200	Oriental	4,300	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	138	12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1,430	0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	123	7
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6-8)	140	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	196	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-6 plus 3)	155	0
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,358	12

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dn Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bnon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	737	8

MINING

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	7
2	sh. Indian Copper (As 1-6)	XD 2	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	4
10	SHIVRAJAPUR. (Rs. 2)	41	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	932	8
75	TATA STEEL ODR. (Rs. 10)	223	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	297	8
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep.		

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 17.

Bombay Ryeing (818/12) 812 811 813 809 807 808

Century (241/4) 237 234 235

Central India (235) 233 230 228 229

Kohinoor (262/8) 260 258 259 255 256

New Great (206/4) 202 203 201

Simplex (77/13) 76 77 76 75/10

Swadeshi (198/2) 193 195 191

Associated Cement (121/12) 121 120 121/8 122/4

Andhra (1445) 1435 1430

Tata Hydro (156/4) 156

Tata Power (1370) 1365 1362 1360 1355

Tram. Ord. (123/12) 123/12 123/7

T. Steel Dfd. (956/4) 947 940 942 935 940 927 932

T. Steel Ord (227/8) 225 224 226 224 225 223

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170/4) 170

Bellapur (147/8) 145 146 145

B. Steam (226/4) 223 222/8

B. Burma (515/10) 512 510 511 507 508

50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	145	0
	(Rs. 5)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	232	8
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	508	12
50	Do. Contry (Rs. 8)	177	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-3-3	
50	B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	92	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	127	8
50	I. Invest Trust	40	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	9
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	685	0
30	PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	62	12
15	Scindia	18	5
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8

PREFERENCE.

4	p.c. Andhra Valley	1520	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram. (T.F.)	69	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	107	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Con. 2nd	99	4
4	p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1546	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	0
7	p.c Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	52	0
7	p.c Sholapur	77	4
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 17.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
June	110	0	0
August	109	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
June	123	0	0
August	122	0	0
Yarn No 20

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1938

Mysore Govt.'s Hope Of New Era Of Progress

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT ACCEPTED

State Congress Recognised: Call For Co-operation

MYSORE, May 17.

Following is the text of the Mysore Government order with regard to the recognition of the Mysore State Congress and cognate matters:—

The Maharaja and the Government greatly deplore the misunderstandings which have lately arisen and which interrupted co-operation between the Government and all sections of the people which is so necessary for the constitutional progress of the State. Above all the Maharaja and his Government deeply regret the tragic happenings at Viduraswatham They express again the deep sympathy which they feel for any innocent sufferers and for the relatives and dependents of all sufferers in that unhappy incident

His Highness' subjects are aware that an impartial body of eminent gentlemen of high judicial experience has been appointed to investigate the whole matter and the Government is determined that the causes of occurrence and the sequence of events should be fully examined and brought to light

His Highness' Government are happy to feel that these misunderstandings are now being cleared away and the time has come when with renewed vigour, the Government and all subjects of His Highness may together approach the task of determining how best the people may further be associated in the work of Government —a task which requires the sustained and devoted labour of all who are anxious to promote the welfare of the state.

With the assurance of this co-operation, His Highness and his Government are pleased to make the following declaration.

STATE CONGRESS.

The Government understands that the Mysore State Congress are prepared now to co-operate with the Government in the task of constitutional reforms, that they will act as a political party formed within the State, composed of the subjects of His Highness and that they intend to carry on their work in peaceful, constitutional manner as befitting a party which has declared its aim to be the attainment of responsible government under the aegis of the Maharaja.

Having this belief, Government is prepared to recognise the Mysore State Congress as a political organisation. Government desire that all political organisations within the State should have the fullest opportunity to make constructive proposals in the Committee of constitutional reforms and therefore pleased to add to the members of the Committee three new members to be selected by the Mysore State Congress.

They confirm explicitly as they have been previously made clear and as is implied in the Committee's Terms of Reference, it is open to the Committee to discuss and recommend any plan for constitutional reforms, including a plan for Responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja.

FLAG QUESTION

A powerful cause for misunderstanding has been cleared away by the declaration of the Mysore State Congress that the hoisting by it of the flag of the Indian National Flag has never been intended to be derogatory, hostile or disrespectful to the Mysore Flag or to the throne of the Maharaja. To make this clear, the party accepting the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, has decided that on all ceremonial occasions, it shall hoist the Mysore Flag and the flag of the Indian National Congress together, having the latter flag alone at purely party meetings only. The Government have recently declared that their policy regarding the hoisting of the flag of the Indian National Congress was wholly dictated by their determination—determination that was shared by all His Highness' Loyal subjects—that no act should be done or ceremony performed within the State which can be construed in any way as being inconsistent with that devotion and loyalty to His Highness which is felt throughout the length and breadth of the State. His Highness' Government are glad to note that the Mysore State Congress has unequivocally declared their loyalty in this way and feel that no further misunderstandings need arise.

They foresee no difficulty in adjusting points of detail which have not been made clear in the Party's declaration and propose to issue a further memorandum on this point shortly.

The Government understand that the Mysore State Congress are prepared to co-operate with the Government in their onerous task which lie ahead and will now withdraw the civil disobedience and no-tax campaign. His Highness' Government, being assured that the recent clouds upon the political life of the State have been happily dispelled, have already been pleased to order that all political prisoners should be released and also the prohibitory orders should be withdrawn. These orders have been given effect to as far as has been practicable and further orders in respect of pending cases will shortly be issued. This act will, they hope, mark the conclusion of a period of doubts and difficulties and the inauguration of new era of progress and prosperity in the State."—A. P.

Attack On Sikar Apprehended

Public Committee Wires To Zetland For Enquiry

SIKAR, May 16.

Sikar situation is extremely grave. It is understood that Jaipur authorities at Sikar have collected about a dozen privately-owned lorries. Sikar public apprehends attack and are panic-stricken and may go on general strike if the situation remains unchanged.

Sardar Patel's Mysores settlement has attracted Sikar public who are considering the question of inviting him at Sikar.

The public fears repetition of Mysore history and tragedy at Sikar.

The Public Committee wired Secretary of State for India the following:—

"The Press in India attributes Jaipur Maharaja's visits to England is to secure consent of His Majesty to repress Sikar State and subjects. Jaipur has overthrown Rajputana Resident's settlement and repression in Sikar continues. Pray take no action prior to considering public grievances through the Political Department of the India office awaiting cable of assurance".

The Viceroy, Political Secretary, Rajputana Resident, Jaipur Resident and the Prime Minister of Jaipur have been informed of the above telegram requesting to institute the proposed inquiry.—"National News Service."

POLICE TO SUE FOR DEFAMATION

Notice To Travancore Advocate

(From A Correspondent)

TRIVANDRUM, May 17.

In view of the allegations made by Miss Annie Mascarenha, Advocate, Trivandrum, against the Travancore Police Department, it is understood, that the Commissioner of the Travancore Police has sent a notice to Miss Mascarenha asking for full retraction and apology, and stating that unless this is forthcoming, a prosecution for defamation will be instituted by the Police Department.

MUSLIM CONGRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Bihar Premier's Appeal To Sink Religious Differences

PATNA, May 17.

Opening the Bihar Muslim Congress Workers' Conference last night in the Old Law College buildings under the presidentship of Prof. Abdul Bari, the Hon. Mr Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister, regretted that all communities of India were not united for the attainment of the country's independence.

He wanted all communities to be of one mind for the solution of the economic and political problems of the country. A Muslim or a Hindu could not follow his religion strictly unless his economic condition improved.

He appealed to the Muslims to work for the amelioration of the country under Congress banner. The Congress, he said, had guaranteed the religious and cultural rights of the Muslims and his Government would maintain this guarantee. He declared that he was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim but an Indian.

No less than 1,000 Muslims from different parts of the province arrived as delegates to the Conference.—United Press.

SASWAD'S EXAMPLE

POONA, May 17.

Saswad the village near Poona, which has made a name for itself through the Ashram of Mr. Shankerrao Deo,—saw the spectacle of Hindus and Muslims joining together in a unique manner for a noble purpose.

Both the Hindu and Muslim population of this village thronged together at the local mosque and prayed in unison for the successful termination of the Hindu-Muslim talks now being carried on by the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League.—United Press.

Unwarranted Usurpation Of Rights

Civic Congress Party's Protest

AMRITSAR: May 15.

Ten out of 15 members of ne Municipal Board Congress Party had sent the following letter of protest to the President of the city Congress Committee. Amritsar:—

"We are in receipt of your circular letter, dated May 12, 1938, intimating that Leader, Secretary and Whip of the Municipal Congress Party have been selected. We are astonished to read this letter and we consider this letter a serious encroachment on the unwarranted usurpation of our rights and function. Constitutionally and according to the Parliamentary convention it is our right and privilege to select our office-beareres and no outside board or committee has legally any authority to thrust them on our heads. We have not been taken in confidence nor consulted and we are of the opinion that this action is an insult to our self-respect.

"We strongly protest against the method of selecting these office-bearers. it is a question of principle. We cannot pocket this insult. We request you to set things right immediately failing which we shall have to consider wnat further action we should take in the public interest.—United Press.

Mrs. Shiva Prasad Gupta Dead

BENARES, May 17.

The wife of Mr Shiv Prasad Gupta, a well-known worker of Benares, expired this afternoon. She was ailing for some time past. Her condition became critical last night and she succumbed to-day.

The body of the deceased was cremated in front of "Shiva Pavan", the residence of Shiv Prasadji on the banks of the Ganges. —United Press.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and Hon. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, the Madras Speaker, in absorbing conversation at the tea-party given by Mr. S. C. Mazumdar at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday evening in Bombay.

CONGRESS OFFER TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

Talks Postponed Pending League Council's Decision

The Congress-League negotiations to bring about a Hindu-Muslim settlement have been suspended for a period of three weeks, pending the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League. The negotiations are expected to be resumed in the first week of June

After two days' mature consideration of the Congress counter-proposals and consultations with his colleagues of the Muslim League in different parts of the country, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, it is stated, feels that he by himself is not in a position to give a definite reply to the counter-proposals of the Congress and wants to consult Muslim leaders all over the country, who have been included in the newly constituted Council of the League.

It is reliably understood that the reply of Mr. Jinnah, which the Congress President received on Monday night, wanted the suspension of the negotiations pending his consultations with the Muslim League Council to be called in Bombay in the first week of June. It is also stated that some of the leaders, whom he consulted suggested his calling into Conference leaders of the League before he gave the final reply

Congress Terms

Inquiries in informed Congress circles reveal the nature of the main proposal of the Congress to the League. The Congress wants that the Muslim League should make an unequivocal declaration that the League will go to the extreme length with the Congress in the country's fight for Independence, particularly in its opposition to and fight against the proposed Federal Scheme even if it meant direct action.

It might be recalled that the Muslim League stands for Independence and has declared itself against the Federal Scheme from several platforms

If the League agrees to this proposal, it is felt that the Congress would be prepared to agree to all the demands of the Muslim League, which are consistent with nationalism The other proposals of the Congress include complete freedom to carry on Congress propaganda among the Muslim masses and it may not be anti-League propaganda Another of the proposals is to the effect that the League Party members, who might be made Ministers should be amenable to the Congress Party discipline and should work the programme of the Party.

It is gathered that once the League agrees to the main proposal, there would be very little difficulty in its accepting the others.

Once an agreement is arrived at between the League and the Congress on these, it is stated that representatives of all the communal organisations in the country would be called in for consultation before a final settlement is reached.

The Congress Working Committee, which was to have met at 9 A. M. on Tuesday at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's residence did not meet in the morning in view of developments. It was postponed to 2 P.M. and the Congress President accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sjt. S. Rajagopalachariar motored down to Juhu to consult Gandhiji. The leaders stayed there for about two and half hours and agreed that Mr. Jinnah should be given time to consult his colleagues on the Council before he gave his final reply.

DON'T ADOPT UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE

Telephonic Reply From Punjab And Bengal Leaders

CALCUTTA, May 17.

According to the Bombay correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Mr. Jinnah got into telephonic conversation with prominent members of the Executive Council of the Muslim League, including Maulvi A. K Fazlul Huq and Sir Sikander Hyat Khan—the Premiers of Bengal and the Punjab respectively,—the Raja of Muhamadabad and Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman yesterday, when he sought their opinion on the terms of the communal settlement presented on behalf of the Congress by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

All those Muslim League leaders are according to the "Patrika" correspondent, understood to be keen on a settlement and have counselled Mr. Jinnah not to take any "uncompromising attitude."—United Press.

HOPES OF LASTING SETTLEMENT

NAMAKKAL (Madras), May 15.

The hope that the negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah for a lasting settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem would be successful was expressed in a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Muslims of Namakkal.

The meeting was held in Mahomed Ali Chowk under the auspices of the local branch of the All-India Muslim League. Janab V. K. Batcha Sahib, President of the local branch, presided.

Resolutions were also passed expressing complete confidence in Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and Mr Jamal Mahomed Sahib, President of the Madras Branch of the League.—United Press.

GOLD PROSPECTING AT JASHPUR

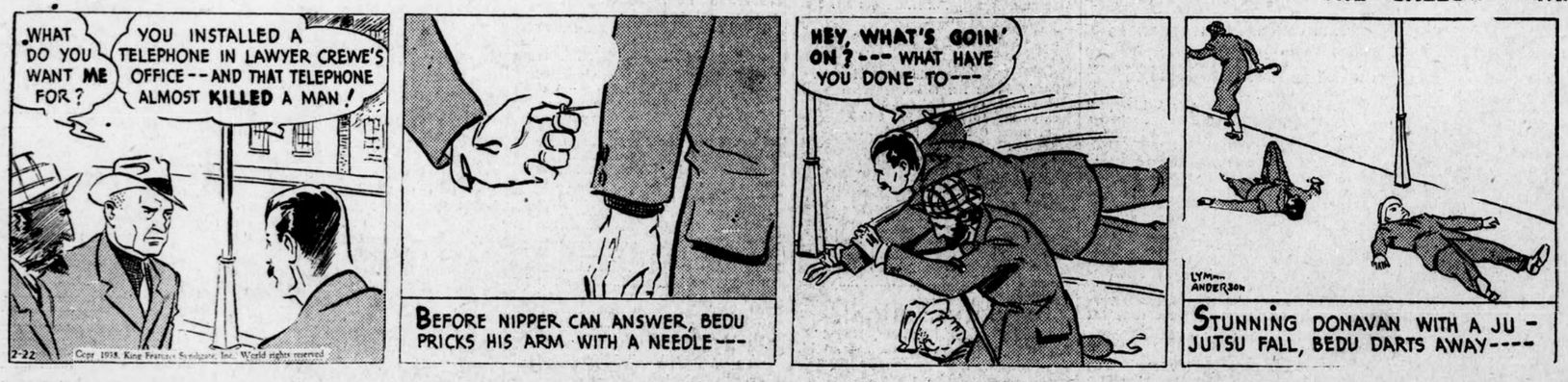
SIMLA, May 17.

That a study of quartz veins in the Jashpur State, Eastern States Agency, is necessary as this will not only help to locate the principal areas in which places deposits may be expected but may also show whether the veins themselves have a gold value high enough to warrrant development is the conclusion reached by the Geological Survey of India at a recent investigation conducted in the principal gold producing area of the State.

It is hoped that during the ensuing field season suitable prospecting operations will be undertaken in order to indicate the economic possibilities of these gravels.—United Press

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*


WHAT DO YOU WANT ME FOR?
YOU INSTALLED A TELEPHONE IN LAWYER CREWE'S OFFICE--AND THAT TELEPHONE ALMOST KILLED A MAN!
2-22
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BEFORE NIPPER CAN ANSWER, BEDU PRICKS HIS ARM WITH A NEEDLE---
HEY, WHAT'S GOIN' ON?--- WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO---
LYMAN ANDERSON
STUNNING DONAVAN WITH A JU-JUTSU FALL, BEDU DARTS AWAY----

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.